CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
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Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,558—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1895.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th Dec.
R.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st "
R.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	28th "
			1896.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	4th Jan.
R.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
† GANGES	4205	T. F. Creery	18th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th "
R.V.L. CLYDE	4186	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
R.P. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	8th "
" GANGES	4276	T. F. Creery	15th "
R.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	29th "
R.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
R.V.L. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th "
R. M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	W. J. Nantes	28th "
R.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th "
R.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th "
R.V.L. SUTLEJ	4202	W. J. Nantes	25th "
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail Steamer at Aden, and those for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers proceed there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI [illegible] and LONDON.
The "Caledonians" (marked R.M) proceeds to BRINDISI [illegible] and LONDON. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. Duc. BALDUINO ..... 9th Jan. 1896.
S. S. SINGAPORE ..... 6th Feb. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
[illegible] within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, [illegible] and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
[illegible] going via Venice and Return[illegible] can Break their Journey at [illegible] subsequent Steamers of Bombay [illegible] Lines.
[illegible] to London on Application.
[illegible] calling at Singapore, on the [illegible]
Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
[illegible]rcle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
[illegible]	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896
[illegible]	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
[illegible]	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
[illegible]	4,116	750	1st April 1896
[illegible]	4,194	750	1st May 1896
[illegible]	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Physician and Surgeon on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Jan. '96
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Feb. 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 7, 1895

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. BOOLDANA	2,899	On or about the 30th December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st October, 1895. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th January, 1896, at 2 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 7, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th December, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 14th December, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th December, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,536 tons, on or about the 17th December, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, about the 13th December, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, about the 14th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMOO.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about the 16th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 12th December, 1895.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IF YOU DON'T FEEL QUITE "FIT"

TRY ONE BOTTLE OF KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR,

which will promptly restore you to perfect Vigour
Recommended for use as a Liqueur after Meals.
Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

WE CLAIN THE FIRST PLACE AS AN IDEAL HAIR DRESSING FOR KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

IT PROMOTES the growth of the hair.
PRESERVES and restores the colour.
CLEANSES and refreshes the scalp.
And, in short, provides a perfect NOURISHMENT for the hair. ELEGANTLY PERFUMED.
Highly refreshing and invigorating in use.
Quite Indispensable in India.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
TRADE MARK.
SPORTING AND GYMKHANA KIT
FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

GUNS AND RIFLES.
AMMUNITION OF ALL KINDS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"Field" loaded Cartridges, Eley's brown, 12 to 20 per 100	10 0	11 4
Do. do. with Schultze's powder	11 0	12 4

FIELD AND CAMP KIT.
ALCOCK'S FISHING TACKLE.

CHINA AND GLASS.

ENAMELLED IRON-WARE.

BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

OUTDOOR GAMES.
POLO, CRICKET, FOOTBALL, GOLF.

GOODS ONLY OF THE BEST QUALITY FROM THE BEST MAKERS.

The Company's New Catalogue on Application.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HARNESS AND SADDLERY AND ALL STABLE REQUISITES.

THE ARMY
USE OUR
LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS AND SODA WATER MACHINES,
IN BARRACKS,
ON THE MARCH,
IN CAMP,
IN PEACE,
AND IN WAR,
THEY WERE USED IN THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION,
IN THE BLACK HILLS AND IN THE CHIN HILLS.
THE SOLDIERS SWEAR BY THEM.
THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

SCARVES, TIES, BOWS.
INSPECTION INVITED
TO OUR LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF THE ABOVE SPECIALLY SELECTED
FROM LONDON, PARIS AND LYONS.
PRICED MODERATELY.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form or ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few if quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THERE IS BEAUTY IN EXTREME OLD AGE,

but you may be well assured that in MEDICINES the Fresh and New are superior in every way to those "Matured" by keeping.

THEREFORE COMMON SENSE

WILL TELL YOU to buy the Fresh, Pure and Active Preparations of KEMP & Co. (which are all made in their Bombay Laboratories) in preference to imported articles always of uncertain, if not extreme, age and often of vastly impaired efficiency:—

Kemp's Tasteless Pills and Granules to hundreds of varied formulæ of which list may be had	Re. 1 per Vial.
Kemp's Pectoral Cough Syrup	Re. 1 per Bottle.
Kemp's Cholera and Diarrhœa Tincture	Re. 1. "
Kemp's Coca Cordial	Rs. 2-8 "
Kemp's Perfect Vital Invigorator	Rs. 3 "
Kemp's Summer Effervescent Saline	Re. 1-4 "

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FINE ART JEWELLERY.

LATEST LONDON DESIGNS.

GOLD BANGLES AND BRACELETS.

PLAIN GOLD.

	Rs.
Grecian Bangle with Gold Facets	185
Spring Bangle	170
Twisted Rope	38
Plain Round Band	50
Flat "	60
Fancy Mystic Twist	60
Horse-shoe and Hunting Crop	60
Plain rounded with Filigree design	30
Hunting Horn, Horse-shoe, and Spur, with Platinum Mouthpiece	65
Heavy Star Pattern	125
Plain Broad Dress Bangle	142
Heavy Buckle do.	130
¼ inch Band with Fancy Filigree Work	95

JEWELLED.

Wire "Fleur de Lys" set Pearls	105
Wire with two Horse-shoes, set rubies and sapphires, with pearl in centre of each	85
Narrow Band set 3 diamonds and 2 rubies	225
Narrow Band set ¼ hoop pearls and Lapis Lazuli	130
Grecian Bangle, handsomely set with diamonds, emeralds and rubies	775

JEWELLED.—(Cont.)

	Rs.
Light Twist, with Star and Crescent, set Pearls and Ruby Star	120
Fancy Lapped Crescent and Star set Pearls	78
Wire Twist, with Heart, set with Pearls	58
Double Rope, with 3 Knots, each set with Pearl	80
¼ Hoop set with fine Oriental Pearls	75
Horse-shoe with Fine Oriental Pearls	75
Wire Blade set with 4 Pearls and 3 Diamonds	130
Lover's Knot set Pearls	110
5 Horse-shoes set with Pearls and Turquoise	55
¼ Hoop, fine Large Pearls	150
¼ Hoop of 13 fine Graduated Diamonds	525
Round Twist, set with Diamonds and Rubies	150
Parisian Design set with Rubies, 2 Diamonds, and 2 Pearls	205
Do. do. set Diamonds	125
Flat Wire Band with oblique setting Rubies and Diamonds	110
Horse-shoe set Diamonds and Sapphire	265
1 Pair fancy 4-wire Bangles, with an oblique setting of 6 large white diamonds in each	1,600
Ditto ditto with double row of Diamonds, 3 in each row, making 12 diamonds in pair	1,000

GOLD BROOCHES.

Plain Horse-shoe	60	Hunting Crop with 2 Horse-shoes	24
Lover's Knot set with Pearls	30	Bamboo Pattern with Swallow	24
Fox Horse-shoe and Hunting Crop	35	Curb with Flowers	32
Partially opened Pea-pod	25	Twist set with 3 Pearls	35
Curb and Lock	26	Plain Flat Curb	19
3 Horse-shoes and Hunting Crop	34	2 French Poodles	25
1895 Design	39	Guitar	26
Post Horn and Horse-shoe	28	Violin	28
Filgree Horse-shoe set with Pearls	60	Curb wish Anchor	14

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EVENING DRESS.

LADIES.

	Rs. a. p.
Evening Silks per. yd	2-8 to 4 8 0
Evening Crepons "	2-8 & 3 4 0
China Silks, all tints per yd.	0 12 6
Tinsel Gauze "	3 8 0
Fibre Chamois, very new "	1 12 0
Nuns Cloths Evening shades per yd.	0-8 to 2 0 0
Opera Cloaks	24-8 to 43 0 0
Evening Shawls	3-8 to 12 8 0
Evening Fans	3-8 to 11 8 0
Evening Gloves	4 14 0
Silk Stockings Spun	2 12 0
Satin Shoes per pair	2 12 0

GENTLEMEN.

	Rs. a. p.
Dress Suits	54 8 0
Dress Shirts per doz.	32 0 0
Dress Bows "	2 14 0
Dress Ties "	4 0 0
Silk Socks per pair	9 0 0
Spun Silk Socks "	2 12 0
Black Cotton Socks "	1 0 0
Black Lisle Socks "	1 8 0
Silk Mufflers each	4 8 0
Cashmere Mufflers "	2 0 0
Patent Court Shoes	6 4 0
White Kid Gloves	1 4 0

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT 'XMAS TIME.

WHAT more welcome present could be thought of than a hamper of choice CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"?

ORDERS NOW BOOKED FOR DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FREE OF ALL CHARGES TO THE RECIPIENT.

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CLUB.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,

In Aid of the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, will be given by the above in the

NOVELTY THEATRE,

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 13TH DECEMBER.

All the Leading Talent will appear.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1 Overture..... ..... Band.
2 Comic Song ...I'm one of the Boys..Gunner A. Quinney.
3 Song .....Beauty's Eyes .....Sergt. H. O. Coates,
4 Negro Song ..Louisana Loo ....Gunner B. Defrece.
5 Song..... ....Wishes and Fishes ...Mrs. Flynn.
6 Comic Song ...La Dilly Hi .....Mr. Gus Wilkino.
7 Song..... ...Asthore .....Miss Medcalf.
8 Comic Song ..Bally Colabs .....Gunner W. H. Davies.
9 Song..... ....Father O'Flynn.....Gunner E. Mayall.
10 Character Song..The Gorgonzola Cheese .....Mr. Tom Gunning,

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

1 Selection .....Band.
2 Character Song...Ours is a Happy Home.....Gunner B. Defrece
3 Song.....Tell her I love her so..Miss Medcalf
4 Comic Song .... Our Johnnie .....Gunner A. Quinney
5 Song .....Allan Water.....Sergt. H. O. Coates
6 Song and Dance...Kitty Green.....Mr. Gus Wilkino
7 Song .....Mrs. Flynn
8 Comic Song .....Silence .....Gunner W.H. Davies
9 Song .....The Young Brigade..Gunner E. Mayall
10 Character Song...For the sake of the Little Ones at Home,Mr. Tom Gunning

COMIC SKETCH, entitled

"THE PROFESSOR'S DOWNFALL."

CHARACTERS:

Professor Hardup.....Gunner A. Brimmell
Patrick O'Fagan. (From County Clare)...Gunner B. Defrece
Mick O'Fagan .....(His Little Boy) .....Gunner A. Quinney

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POPULAR PRICES.

Plan at Messrs. ROSE and Co., Fort.

N.B.—Secure your seats early.

TOWN HALL CONCERT,

SATURDAY, 14TH DECEMBER, at 9 p.m.

Vocalists: Mrs. Farlow, Miss Howson, Mr. Herbert Harrington, Mr. Coates, and Rev. J. Reed (Poona).

Violin: Miss Pedraza.

Organ: Miss Ella Douse, Mr. Ralph Douse.

Pianoforte: Signor Scrinzi.

A large CHOIR will render Choruses from the "MESSIAH" and "ELIJAH," under the Conductorship of Mr. T. Redmayne.

TICKETS: Rs. 1; Reserved Seats, Rs. 2; (numbered), at ROSE and Co., Music Sellers, Rampart Row, where a Plan of the Hall may be seen.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB

Will Produce an

OPERA BURLESQUE,

Entitled

"ELIZABETH, R."

AT THE

NOVELTY THEATRE,

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & FRIDAY,

17TH, 19TH, & 20TH DECEMBER.

BOOKING OFFICE .....SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES:

Stalls and Dress Circle..... Rs. 3
Back Seats and Gallery ..... Re. 1

Overture: 9 P.M.

Children's Matinee Concluding with a GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

SATURDAY, 21ST DECEMBER.

PRICES:

Children and Servants..... Re. 1
Adults ..... Rs. 2

Overture: 4 P.M.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,

IN GREAT VARIETIES,

ARTISTIC, AND OF THE LATEST DESIGN AND NOVELTIES,

FROM

5 DIFFERENT PUBLISHERS,

From Annas 2 to Rs. 8 each.

MORENAS AND COMPANY,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "HISPANIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and MANCHESTER and is discharging in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the Risk and Expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take DELIVERY without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents,

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 12th December, 1895.

RATE LISTS FOR DECEMBER are invited from Suppliers of Building Materials, such as Teakwood, Brass and Iron Fixtures and Fastenings, and Round and Flat Iron Bars.

ADDRESS:—THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Dharwar District, Dharwar.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

FOR the best materials for Servants' and Peons' clothing for the Cold Season, apply to the

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE BY RETURN OF POST.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL, Landhaus Birkenfeld, Wesel-am-Rhein, Germany.

SANDAL CAPSULES

TRADE MARK "SAVARESSE."

ALSO Copaiba. Made with Membrane. The ONLY Capsules not made of Gelatine. Cure Urethral Complaints.

SOLD by all First Class CHEMISTS in INDIA.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES

May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with removable coach-box,
1 strong-built palanquin office-shigram,
1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham,
1 C B chestnut pony, 5 years, going in saddle and harness,
1 powerful grey waler, about 15 hands, quiet in harness and saddle,
1 set of brass-mounted patent-leather harness,
1 light wheeled dog-cart by "Dykes."

AUCTION SALE of Persian and Arab Horses at Mr. Oomer Jamal Vayani's Stables, Locksley Hall, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

On SUNDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place about 25 Arab horses, ponies and galloways arrived per s. s. "King Arthur" on the 23rd October last, belonging to different dealers who are desirous of closing their account. Each animal will be sold to the highest bidder.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for Sending Christmas Presents to Friends in Europe.

On MONDAY, the 16th inst., and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 51, Medows Street, Fort, opposite to the Bombay Fine Art Gallery, the goodwill and whole of the stock-in-trade of the firm of Messrs. Mugondass and Jeramdass, Multanee jewellers, consisting of embroidered gold, silver, and silk works of Sind, Multan, Kutch, Madras, Cashmere, Delhi, and China, such as shawls, dressing gowns, clock, handkerchiefs, cushions, table covers, curtains, Rampore chudders, Kutch, Madras, Cashmere, Lucknow, and Burmah silverware. Tanjore, Cashmere, Benares, and Lucknow copper, brass, and zinc wares, silver inlaid.

Persian, Madras, Deccan, Agra, Multan, Cashmere, Mirzapore, and Zanzibar carpets.

Bombay, Surat, Vizagapatam, Sind, Benares, and Jeypore work boxes and toys.

Japanese vases, &c., Moorshedabad ivory toys, and Cashmere copper gold gilt vessels of new varieties, Indian curiosities, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The public are requested to come and see the things as they are worth while a visit.

TO CLOTH MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

Jacob Sassoon Mill, E. D. Sassoon Mill, and Alexandra Mill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on account and risk of the firm of Dosabhoy Thackersey—

About 500 bales of cloth of the above mills, comprising T cloth, dhoties, chadders, now lying ready at the above mills.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N.B.—A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GENERAL STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

On THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place unserviceable stores, consisting of cracked fire bricks, and boiled linseed and turpentine, iron hooks and bands, shovels, pickaxes, hammers, screen augers, telegraph insulators, coach screws, pole covers of zinc, white glazed insulators, iron brackets, old loading boards and ladders, metal pans, iron ties, signal and station lamps, zinc of packing cases by weight, leather and India-rubber cuttings, old assorted nuts for bridge work, washers, foundation base bolts, old steel flies, leather hose pipes, coir matting, old cast-iron welchts, old lorry wheels, pieces of iron chain, old cotton and woollen clothings telegraph wire, copying presses, roof lamps, scales, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, December 13, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF A BILLIARD-TABLE BY THURSTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Frere Road, Mody Bay, next to the Frere Temperance Hotel—

One first-rate full-sized mahogany slate billiard-table with improved new cushion and new cloth by John Roberts, with set of ivory balls, long and short cues, cue-stands, marking board, Hink's kerosine billiard lamps, cover, coir matting, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dady Sett Hill, near Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s Establishment, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and black-wood household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, rich cretonne and other curtains, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned iron-framed cottage pianoforte by Gerard Adam, large size wall mirror with fret work brackets and panels, threefold screen by Roberts with hand-painted panels, valuable standard and table lamps by Hink's and Pittmar's, patent 108 candle-power sun-light lamp, valuable oil-paintings, water-colours, etchings and engravings, valuable Italian, Chinese, and Japanese vases and ornaments, a 36 chord auto harp chromatic scale, English ice-box with large and small Indian and Persian carpets, a comfortable victoria with handsome grey Arab horse, an office-shigram, rare and choice palms in pots for drawing-rooms, &c., the property of A. B. EASTON, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE GARDEN PLANTS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 7 a.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dady Sett Hill, near Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s Establishment, Cumballa Hill, the valuable collection of plants, including over 50 varieties of palms all named, consisting of rare specimens of Siculas, Prichardias, Thrinax, Phœnix, Kentias, &c., many of these are grown in small pots suitable for drawing-room decoration. Also new and rare alocasias, begonias, dracenas, marantas, heliconias, many of these have been imported from Europe, also standard roses, allamandas, schozoliocriems, amaryllis, lilies, and other shrubs and plants in pots and tubs, one patent garden roller with water ballast, garden syringes, tools, a quantity of seeds, of palms and plants, books on gardening, a quantity of artificial manure, &c., the property of A. B. EASTON, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 ebonized cottage pianoforte,
1 mahogany square pianoforte,
An invoice of boutwood chairs by Joseph Kohn.
An invoice of English perambulators of various descriptions.

A quantity of handsome teak and blackwood furniture, such as set of drawing-room sofas and chairs, marble top table and teapoys single and double almyras, wardrobes, cabinets, chiffoniers, &c.

By order of the Administrator General the effects of the late Mr. JOHN C. ROBINSON consisting of wearing apparel, telescope, books, tin boxes, teak chairs, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. C. F. G. LESTER, consisting of a small tin-box, metal watch, coins and sundry.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Birj Basi Lall Ramdial, Delhi, ex s. s. Baria—

B B 22 L R 550—1 case 33 pieces 48 inches all wool coloured Spanish stripes Elkan's No. 11,000.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Khakeebhoy Pudumsey, ex Imperatrix.

K P 1110-15—6 cases glass shades.

By order of the concerned and on account and, at the risk of Gulam Hussain Ameerudin of the Carsao Iron Works and the Sirdar's Carbonic Acid Gas Syndicate—

M S C C W 1-5-5 kegs rivets, ex s. s. Clyde.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria,
1 strong serviceable double seated brougham,
1 light spring-cart dog-cart,
1 second-hand serviceable landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade, of a European firm, consisting of oil-engines, gas-engines, flour mills, bullock gears, grain crushers, chaff cutters, sewing machines, bicycles, tricyles, fountains, electrical goods, new patent piano barrel organs, musical boxes, American iron safe on stand, electro-dynamo, medical batteries, electric bells, meat mincing machines, copper mills, patent nail drawers, patent copying presses useful for large offices, boxes of mathematical instruments, despatch boxes, parts for soda-water machines, electric lamps, vulcaniser for making rubber stamps, juice presses, coffee roasters, &c.

The above will be on view six days before the Sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, December 13, 1895.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If sold in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 2s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE.—Dorset Street, Whitefriar London.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 5.

Packin and Postage extra.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against AGENTS claiming to be Representatives of this long-established Company or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof or similar names without authority.

The OFFICES, SHOPS, and GODOWNS of TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, are situated in the following places only—

BOMBAY, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BYCULLA, BELASIS ROAD.
POONA, ARSENAL ROAD.
MAHABLESHWAR.

The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name or any other name than that of "Treacher and Company, Limited." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a Written Authority Signed by the Manager, and no Lists, Periodicals, or Books are genuine unless they bear the Full Name of the Company thus—

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
WILLIAM CARTER, General Manager.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received for the construction of ADDITIONAL BLOCKS to the ESPLANADE HOTEL Annexe upto 4 P.M., on the 16th instant.

Plans, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract will be on view daily in the Office of the Sirdar's Agency, between the hours 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

A Deposit of Rupees 300 must be made with every Tender to be forfeited, if the Contractor whose Tender is accepted declines to Sign the Conditions of Contract.

R. A. WILLIS, Agent to Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk Bahadur, C.I.E. Sirdar's Mansions, Bombay, 6th December, 1895.

BOVRIL.

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for BOVRIL, LIMITED, for all India, and are now prepared to supply the Public RETAIL, and appoint Sub-Agents in all Up-country Stations, where not already represented,

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPERSTRUCTURE WORK of Public Offices, at Porbandar.

Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained by bona-fide Contractors on application at this Office during office hours.

The Plans and Specifications will be shown to Contractors during office hours. No Tender will be accepted, unless the Contractors before Tendering for the work has seen the plans, specification, and site for the work.

Sealed Tenders to be submitted to the undersigned on the 7th January, 1896, at gun-fire.

Neither the lowest nor any Tenders will necessarily be accepted.

The Tenders will be accepted by the Administrator, Porbandar State.

J. T. B. BENSON, State Engineer, Porbandar.

State Engineer's Office, Porbandar, 7th December, 1895.

COMMERCIAL & L. M. BANK, LIMITED.

THE TRADE DEMAND for the Busy Season having commenced to set in, this Branch is authorized to receive short period Deposits on Special Terms to be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK, Esplanade Road, Nov. 22 1895. Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent will receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 18th December, Tenders for the Supply of any quantity up to 500 tons, of the best quality of TEAK LOG TIMBER, for early delivery. Moulmein, Rangoon, or Siam Teak may be offered.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 Cubic feet, delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment, shewing clearly whether the Timber Tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th December, 1895.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

REDUCTION IN FARES DURING CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS, FROM 11TH DECEMBER, 1895, TO 7TH JANUARY, 1896, INCLUSIVE.

RETURN TICKETS will be issued to First and Second Class Passengers for any distance above 100 miles over this Railway at a single fare for the Christmas and New Year Holidays. These Tickets will be issued on and after the 11th December, 1895, and will be available for completion of Return Journey up to and inclusive of the 7th January, 1896.

These Tickets will be accepted to secure reserved accommodation at the following scale provided that the accommodation is available, and that the distance travelled over this Railway is not less than 200 miles:—

Class	Tickets required to secure a reserved compartment.
First.....	Three.
Second.....	Five.

The concession will apply in local booking and in through booking with the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Indian Midland, and Great Indian Peninsula Railways only. Passengers for other lines will be booked to the Junction only.

The concession over the East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways is the same as on this Railway, and return tickets will be issued to stations on those lines under the same conditions except that the limit of 100 miles will be observed on each line separately.

Return tickets will be issued in through booking with the Great Indian Peninsula and Indian Midland Railways, one and a-half fares being charged for the distance travelled over those lines. Tickets to stations on the Great Indian Peninsula and Indian Midland Railways will not be issued before the 11th December, 1895, or after the 31st idem.

By this concession the return journey fares between Howrah and Poona and Bombay (via Bengal-Nagpur Railway) will be reduced as follows:—

	Poona.		Bombay.	
	From	To	From	To
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class.....	166 1	103 7	161 15	100 5
Second Class.....	83 2	51 13	81 0	50 3

The intermediate and third class fares from Howrah to Poona and Bombay (via Asansol and Nagpur)* are as follows:—

	To Poona. Rs. a. p.	To Bombay. Rs. a. p.
Intermediate class (single).....	19 13 9	19 11 9
Third class ordinary do.	15 7 6	15 0 6
Third class for servants of first and second class passengers ordinary single.....	13 13 6	13 6 6

On this Railway the third-class fare between Nagpur and Asansol for servants of First and Second Class Passengers booked from or via Asansol (via Bengal-Nagpur Railway) to Bhusawal or via and vice versa has been reduced from Rs. 5-3-6 to Rs. 4-14-6.

A. E. P. GRAVES, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dated Nagpur, 22nd Nov., 1895.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY, Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembilngs, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night-disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Breaking up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, leprs, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at [illegible] per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C. LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—BANK OF ENGLAND. UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Yanis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT, Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,46,454
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum: 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Orde of the Board.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

T. FRASER, Acting Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 6,000,000	= Rs	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	4,500,000	= "	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	" 3,928,000	= "	78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA, Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE: 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS: The Bank of England. The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL.....

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,465
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Upper India	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial Bank of India, Ltd.	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	10 p.c.	172
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	30
Chartered Bank	40,000	£30	£30	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	61-5s.	£41 10 45
National Bank of India, Ltd.	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half Yearly		
Alliance	1,200	1,000	all	30		600
Anglo-Indian	1,245	100	100	Nil		42
Bradbury S & W Co, Ld (Belfry)	871	80	all	9 per ct.		385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	750	xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30		520
Bombay Navigation Manfg. Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...		710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		650
Central India	1,000	500	500	60		1,140
China Mills Co	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		710
City of Bombay	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		90
Colaba	1,000	100	100	...		70
Commercial	600	500	500	35		675
Cowasji Land & Mills	800	700	...	25 x Rs1		675
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs		940
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40		750
David Mill	1,000	500	500	dy 35		475
Dhuri Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 35		431
Empress	1,100	500	500	Nil		545
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	30		330
Hirjeebhoy Tyebjee Mill	875	1,000	1,000	40		760
Howard and Fullerton	1,200	500	500	25		660
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,395	
Imperial Cotton	990	500	500	dvd Rs.30		490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	80	1,295	xd
India Gotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		606
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25		675
Jeejeebhoy Mill	800	500	500	Nil		325
Jehangir Mill	1,200	250	250	dvd Rs.10		190
Jowraj Beloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		1,050
Jubilee Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20		375
Khatau	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30		770
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	46	250	250	Nil		900
Khatau Makanji Spg. & Wvg. Co.	1,500	1,250	1,000	dvd Rs45		600
Kohinoor	150	100	103	dvd Rs.10		258
Leopold	45	1,000	1,000	30		925
Lord Reay Mfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		1,000
Maharashtra Manufacturing Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		1,125
Madhowji Dharamsey	600	500	500	15		590
Manchester	250	1,000	1,000	Nil		375
Maneckji Petit	1,000	1,000	1,000	35		710
Mazagon	600	1,000	1,000	...		300
Meyer	300	1,000	1,000	...		560

...AY COMPANIES.

			guar.		
	6190	all	5 p. c.		2,800
	6 18	...	do.		520

...COMPANIES.

			Yearly		
	1,250	1,250	75		1375
	500	all	18 pr. ct.		450
	1,100	1,100	90		1,200
	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x		225
	250	250	25		150
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Bezonji's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	11	150
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	600	1,888	1,880	dvd Rs15	328 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,250
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	84 xd
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	97½
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	560
Hafiz Saabapathy	350	450	500	30	430
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	475
Mahuva Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahomadpura Cotton Gand Pr. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	97½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	100
Morvasji Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	355
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	180
New Bezar	1,300	500	500	dvd Rs30	520
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	136½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	800	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Soonder Mills	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat Co., Ld	370	300	all	16	200
Velkart		1,000	1	dvd Rs5	1,135

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	335
	500	50	50	71	
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pills	5,000	100	100	10	134
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,650
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	75	1,469
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	58
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,080
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	214
Delhi Cloth & General Mills	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Do. Ld					
Indian Guarantee & Reft. & Ins.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	352
Karrachee Landing	600	500	500	30	900
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,600	100	100	Nil	—
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	151
Nagpore Ld	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	80
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	4	104
Port Canning Co	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	495
Soondy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	25	60	1,080
Thakur & Co.	1,800	100	100	7	125
Telephone Co	4,000	25	100	dvd Rs1½	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Indian Gold	Rs.	27-13 Nom.
Leaf	"	28-3 "
Bar Gold, old	"	27-10 "
Do. do. new	"	27-8
American Gold	"	27-11
Bombay Ist Gold	"	27-10
Sovereigns	"	27-6½
Do. Dealers	"	27-5
Napoleons	"	25-8
Do. Dealers	"	25-13

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Prize-distribution, Cathedral High Schools, Town Hall, 5 p.m.

Antonio da Silva's Portuguese School, Lower Mahim, prize-distribution, 5-30 p.m.

Novelty Theatre: Variety Entertainment by the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Club, 9 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel address to young men by Rev. R. M. Gray, M. A., 8-30 p.m.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mobile entered the dock on Wednesday and the steamer Avoca yesterday; the steamers Mahanadi, Muka Maru, and La Seyne left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Mombassa and Gisela entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Hispania yesterday; the steamer Bhundara left it on Wednesday, and the steamers Peshawar, E. Rubattino, and Mirzapore yesterday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice, at 4-30 p.m., to-day.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—There will be races to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon for yachts and ships' boats as usual. Entries close, at noon, to-day.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.—The Cathedral High Schools' annual prize-giving will take place at the Town Hall, at 5 o'clock, this evening. The Hon. the Chief Justice of Bombay will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Veraval, Mangrol, Porbandar, and C. Mandvie, per extra s. s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

AND STILL THEY COME.—It is stated that 1,200 delegates have signified their intention to be present at the forthcoming Indian Congress at Poona; but many more are still coming forward, and it is supposed that the total number of delegates will amount to several thousands.

THEFT AT FALKLAND ROAD.—Byramji Nusserwanji, a Parsee, residing in the room of a chawl at Falkland Road, has made a report to the police that, during his absence from home at a coffee shop, on the 6th ultimo, someone entered his room, and having broken the hinges of a box, stole therefrom Rs. 385 in currency notes and Rs. 25 in silver.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March ..... Bicycle ..... Dichl
Overture ..... The King's Lieutenant ..... Tyde
Reminiscences of The Gaiety ..... Meyer Lutz
Dance Caprice ..... Raymond ..... Harrison
Selection ..... Little Jack Sheppard ..... Lutz and Pascal
Valse ..... Avant Le Bal ..... Coote
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE THEFT OF COTTON TWIST.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mahadeo Fakeera, a Hindu of disreputable character, was brought up on remand and again charged by Constable Favel, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust as a carrier in respect of four bales of twist, of the value of Rs. 860, the property of the Alliance Manufacturing Company. The facts of the case have already been reported. Accused denied having committed the offence, but admitted three previous convictions, one of which was for seven years. His Worship, after recording the evidence, committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

NATIVE PERFORMANCE OF A SHAKESPEARIAN PLAY.—On Tuesday evening the senior students of the Poona Native Institution performed at the Gaiety Theatre the play of "Hamlet." The students owe their careful tuition to Colonel and Mrs. Cowper, who are to be congratulated on the success they attained. The management was entrusted to Mr. Krishnarao Narayen Mahale and the members of the Social Union of the theatre, and was very satisfactory. It is admitted that "Hamlet" is the most difficult of Shakespeare's plays, and this is specially the case when it is performed by young Hindu students. However, nearly all the actors seemed quite at home on the stage. Their enunciation, accents and gestures showed that they had well profited by the instruction they had received. The performance was a complete success and the house was full. It seems the amateurs intend bringing forth new plays each year, if they are encouraged to do so by the general public.

ABUSING A FRIEND'S CONFIDENCE.—A report has been made to the police by one Yesoo Bhagoji, residing at Chinch Bunder Road, that on the 2nd instant he gave his cart and license to a friend, named Tookaram Bhawa, a man of questionable character, to ply for hire, and he did so daily until the 7th instant, when Tookram came back with the cart and left it in his stable, taking away the cart badge with him. On the following morning he did not turn up as usual, when complainant's suspicions were aroused, and he went in search of his friend, whom he met on Tuesday. Tookaram was then taken before the police, and on being questioned stated that he had given the badge to a tally clerk in the Victoria Dock on Saturday. On an inquiry at the dock, it seemed that no tally clerk had got the badge, and Tookaram was then taken into custody for plying for hire without a license from the Commissioner of Police, and was bailed to appear before a magistrate on Wednesday last, but he failed to surrender to the bail. A search is being made for Tookaram.

A SAILOR SENT TO JAIL.—Before Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Power charged John Williams, aged thirty-seven, a European seaman, with failing to return to the Government Workhouse from leave out, granted to him to seek for employment on the 4th instant. It appears that on the 17th November last accused left the Government Workhouse on a similar pretence, and not having turned up again, was arrested and placed before Mr. Karaka, who sentenced him to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. On the 3rd instant Williams was discharged from the House of Correction and was readmitted into the Workhouse on the same day. Next morning he was allowed a day's leave to search for employment, and failed to return until arrested by the police on the 6th instant. Accused in defence stated that he was asked by the captain of a vessel to stay, and he did so. The magistrate sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

AN ALLEGED FALSE COMPLAINT.—Before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Jivabhai Juggannath appeared to answer the charge of making a false charge of offence with intent to injure Madhavji Narsi, a broker, dealing in Government promissory notes. Mr. G. W. Roughton, solicitor, and Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, appeared for complainant; while Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, solicitors, defended. It appeared from the evidence of complainant that accused had charged him before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 23rd October with house-breaking and theft of property to the extent of Rs. 1,022. The trying magistrate discharged complainant on the 16th November last after the charge was fully gone into, and on the 22nd idem the complainant obtained the court's permission to prosecute accused under section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Act X. of 1882. Complainant stated that some dispute arose between him and accused about a girl, named Sundri, and the accused held out a threat that he would have complainant and Sundri arrested on some charge anyhow. The *likes* which accused alleged were found near complainant's door, and which led to the clue of the alleged theft, were thrown there by accused himself. The evidence of complainant having been recorded, the case was adjourned for farther hearing.

STRANGE BEHAVIOUR OF AN EX-NAWAB.—A good deal of excitement and amusement was created, yesterday morning, amongst the passengers as well as the officials present at the Grant Road Railway station, owing to the strange behaviour of the ex-Nawab of Sachin, who was a passenger by the Ahmedabad mail train, and who, in company with his two attendants, alighted at the Grant Road station, the worse for drink. Mr. Welsh, the Assistant Station-master on duty, seeing the Nawab staggering about the platform and otherwise in a helpless condition, went up to him and succeeded in persuading him to leave the platform and get into a hired carriage, which was standing outside the station, near the east portico. However, before the Nawab took his seat a large crowd of people, who had been attracted there by the helpless behaviour of his Highness, surrounded the victoria. This scene appears to have annoyed the Nawab, who at once jumped out of the carriage and drew out his sword. The crowd being terrified, at once dispersed and the driver of the victoria ran away. Mr. Welsh, on being informed of this, came out of the platform, and going up to the Nawab, wrenched the sword from his hand, and asked him to take his seat in the victoria. His Highness refused to do so, and was about to take out his revolver, when Mr. King, of the Customs Preventive Service, who resides opposite the station, and who was one of the spectators, seized the Nawab's hands and prevented him from doing any mischief. The revolver was taken away, and the Nawab was conveyed to the Railway observer, where he was locked up for about time. Mr. Manockshaw, the Railway Police Inspector, arrived shortly after, and released the ex-Nawab on his undertaking to return to Sachin in the afternoon, which his Highness did, leaving quietly by the 2 o'clock train.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

DISMISSAL OF A GOVERNMENT APPEAL IN A MURDER CASE.

IMPERATRIX VS. KRISHNA, ALIAS DUNGA BIN MONA.

THIS was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Sessions Judge of Kanara, in the case of the accused, who was charged with the offence of murder. Mr. N. G. Chandavarker appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with murder, in that he on the 12th December, 1889, discharged a loaded gun at one Purshia Krishna, with intent to cause his death; and also with causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, in that he cut one Gauri about the head, shoulder, and abdomen with a sickle. The accused, the deceased, and the complainant Gauri were Christian Sidhis, that is they were the descendants of negro slaves brought in former times by the Portuguese from the east coast of Africa. They were nominal Christians, that is they had Christian names, but appeared to be almost entirely ignorant of the simplest principles of Christianity. In addition to their Christian names, they also bore Hindu names. Ganri, though she had a husband living, was engaged to marry the accused by the "patt" ceremoney, which, according to the custom of the community, would have been completed by the accused's making her a present of a "sarree" and giving a dinner to his caste-fellows. In the meantime, the accused was living with Gauri in her mother's house as her husband, and had done so for several months. Gauri, her brother's wife Iscolin, her mother's sister's husband, the deceased, and a young man called Giddu, were all residents of the village of Bilki. These four persons went together to reap paddy crop in one Sittaram's field on the morning of the 12th December. About 7 or 8 p.m. that day, one Dhaklia, while at supper in his house, heard a gun go off, and immediately after a confused sound of women screaming, and in mortal terror shut up the doors of his house, extinguished the lights, and sat still with his family. About 8 p.m. the same day, while the patel and his family were at supper, Iscolin and Gauri went to the patel's house, the latter very much cut about the head and other parts of her body, and informed him that the accused had shot the deceased dead, and wounded Gauri with a sickle. Accused disappeared from the neighbourhood that night, and was not found until the other day, that is for about six years, when he was arrested by the police. The story of Iscolin, Gauri, and Giddu was to the effect that, while the two women were cooking rice for the evening meal over one fire, and the deceased and Giddu were warming themselves at another fire about twenty feet off, the accused came to the place with the gun on his shoulder, that he gave Gauri some rice to cook for him, and asked her for a drink of water, which she gave him; that the accused then made a beedee of tobacco and ganja and that the deceased and the accused smoked the beedee in alternate whiffs. Then the accused went in the direction of one Dhaklia's house, and shortly after, before the meal had been cooked, he came back, and standing under a mango tree, fired at the deceased, who fell down and never spoke again. Then the accused, apparently infuriated by Gauri's cry of alarm, rushed at her and wounded her with the sickle. There could be no doubt, the Sessions Judge remarked, that the accused's motive must have been jealousy, and that he suspected the deceased and Gauri of having been on too familiar terms. The accused's story was that he had borrowed the gun some time before from one Sittaram, who was his landlord, to shoot pigs that were infesting his crop; that his crop having been reaped, he was going to return the gun to Sittaram; and that, while he was on the way, he saw deceased and Gauri, and the two younger people Giddu and Iscolin, misconducting themselves, and in his rage shot the deceased with the gun which happened to be still loaded. He said he intended to kill both Gauri and the deceased at one shot, but finding that Gauri was unharmed, he rushed at her and struck furiously at her several times with his sickle, which was hanging at his waist, and then ranaway. If the accused's story was true, said the Sessions Judge, his offence was reduced to the minor ones of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and causing hurt or grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that there was reason to believe that the accused was at the time suffering from the effects of grave and sudden provocation offered to him by the deceased and Gauri. The accused's statement was very straightforward, and the Sessions Judge believed it, and so did one of the assessors, while the other, though not accepting the accused's statement in full, seemed to think that Gauri must have allowed the deceased to take some liberties with her, which enraged the accused. In deciding the question whether the accused's story was true, that of the three other persons, who misconducted themselves, must be regarded as the statement of interested witnesses. The Sessions Judge found the accused not guilty of murder but guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years. He also found him guilty of the minor offence of causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation inflicted by Gauri, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for fifteen days: the second sentence to commence on the expiry of the first.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the appeal, said: The reason why the judge has relied so much on possibilities rather than on evidence must have been because he was not satisfied fully with the stories told by the witnesses. Under all the circumstances we do not think it would be prudent to differ so much with the judge as to alter the conviction to murder. But we do not think that the prisoner has proved that he caught the deceased in the act of copulation; and we are of opinion that his act of killing was out of all proportion to any provocation. The prisoner has admitted the killing and the intention to kill. We dismiss the appeal, and at the same time issue notice to the prisoner to show cause why the sentence on the conviction for culpable homicide should not be enhanced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 13.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Jussice and the Hon'ble Justice STRACHEY.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

874-221-93—Bhaishanker and K—Krishnarao Ramchundra and another vs Benabai and others vs Chitnis M and M, and Balkrishna V N K.

881-572-94—Thakoredas D and C—Damodherdas Tapidas vs Dayabhai Tapidas and another—Chitnis, M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

406-93—F P Pavri—Dadabhoy Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla vs Chanda Ramji and another—Nanu and H, and Bhaishankar and K.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

664-95—Little and Co—Vinayak Ramchandra Luxmunjee and another vs Gooroonath Bawa Bapoo Bawa—Chitnis M and M—Part heard.

Defended New Long Cause.

371-2616-95—Mansukhlal D and J—B S Pereera vs Sorabji Edulji Dubash—Tyabji D and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

562-91—Tyabjee D and Co—Vinayek Vishnu Kane vs Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others—Dikshit and H.

475-95—Dikshit and H—Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others vs Vinayak Vishnu Kaney—Tyabjee D and Co.

211-95—Payne G and S—G G Volkart and others vs Noorbhoy Esmaljee—Brown and M.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Bai Shirinbai and others—F A Little for Government and Craigie L and O for 1st Claimant—Dikshit and H, and Ardeshir H and D, for 3rd and 5th claimant—other claimants in person.

Petitions for Hearing.

In the matter of the Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdas Cullianjee Ahmednuger Cotton Press Co. Ld—Mooljee and R, and Hiralal and M.

Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Muljee and R—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Gokuldas Cullianjee Barsi Cotton Press Co Ld—Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Hiralal and M

Postponed Long Causes.

193-95—Edgelow and G—Morarjee Khimjee vs Goolbai—Tyabjee D and Co.

618-94—Payne G and S—Charles Agnew Turner vs Sadanand Shreecrishna and another—Khunderao M and Payne G and S

638-93—Tyabjee D and Co—C Tyabally vs Abdool H Jewabhai and another—Dikshit and H

613-93—Mathubhai and J—Khetsey Jaitha and others vs Well jee Nathu and others—Little and Co.

471-94—Bicknell M and M—Gungabai vs Ramdas Dossa and others—Mansukhlal D and J and Khunderow S.

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WRONGFUL DETENTION OF FURNITURE FOR AN IMAGINARY CLAIM.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(BEFORE MR. C. W. CHITTY, the Chief Judge.)

TULKA MOOLA AND OTHERS VS FRAMROSE JAMSHED AGA.

MR. COWASJI SEENA appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Dadysett, barrister-at-law.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: This is a suit brought by the plaintiffs to recover from the defendant certain articles of furniture, alleged to have been wrongfully detained by him or their value, Rs. 801-8. The defendant raised six issues: (1) whether there has been any wrongful detention of furniture; (2) whether the plaintiffs are the owners thereof; (3) whether it was hired by defendant's tenants from the plaintiffs; (4) whether defendant did not take lawful possession of the furniture under his lease; (5) whether there is not collusion between defendant's tenants and the plaintiffs; and (6) whether if the furniture be that of plaintiffs and was hired by defendant's tenants, plaintiffs can recover inasmuch as it was to the knowledge of plaintiffs let for use in a brothel. The facts are clear, and on the facts as proved the first five issues must necessarily be decided against the defendant. The question of law alone remains. The facts may be briefly stated as follows: The plaintiffs are money-lenders, and occasionally buy and let out on hire household furniture and such articles. In January last they bought the furniture in question from one Sophia Kuson (who was apparently deprived with her husband) for Rs. 1,200. On the same day they hired it to Annita Gutman and Caroline Rolinger for Rs. 50 a month. I think there is little doubt that when the agreement took place the plaintiffs knew that these women were prostitutes. In May, 1895, these women took a house belonging to defendant on a lease for a year certain at Rs. 70 per mensem. A sum of Rs. 70 was paid as a deposit in respect of rent, and the rent for June was also paid in advance. They subsequently paid the rent for July at the beginning of that month. I think there is no doubt that defendant also was aware that he was letting his house to prostitutes, and that it was for that reason that he took the rent in advance. In August Annita Gutman left Bombay, and the plaintiffs called on Caroline Rolinger to find some other person a security with herself for the payment of the hire for the furniture. The hire was then in arrears for some four or five months. Caroline Rolinger was unable to find any one and told the plaintiffs that they might take away the furniture. She vacated the house some two or three days before saying this, but kept the place locked. On the 23rd August the plaintiffs obtained the key from her and removed part of the furniture, which they value at Rs. 400 or thereabouts, leaving the remainder in the house. This they were prevented from removing by the defendant's purdesee. The purdesee says that he only allowed plaintiffs to remove the portion, which they did remove, on plaintiffs promising to pay the rent due. I do not believe this. I believe that nothing was said about rent by the purdesee. Had it been, it would have assuredly been mentioned also at the meeting between C. Rolinger, plaintiffs and the defendant, which took place on the morning of the same day or the following morning. Such being the facts, I have no doubt that the furniture was the property of the plaintiffs, and the agreement of hiring being terminated, he was entitled to the possession of the furniture. The defendant's detention of it was wrongful inasmuch as no rent was due to him on the 23rd August. He could not detain it, as he claims to do for one month's rent in lieu of notice. Nor indeed could he in any case distrain for the rent, if it were due in any other way than by legal process through this court. The defendant's position seems utterly untenable for his keeping back furniture, which he admits to be worth Rs 500, for an imaginary claim of Rs. 140. As, however, he persists in resisting the plaintiffs' claim I must consider the question of law raised by the sixth issue. Mr. Dadysett in his argument relied strongly on the cases of Pearce vs Brooks and Taylor vs Chester, L. R. 4 Q. B.; but he was not able to show authority for the proposition that the plaintiffs, having knowingly let this furniture to prostitutes, could not after that agreement was terminated recover it back from a third party, who was wrongfully detaining it. The cases cited only deal with the actual parties, to the contract of which the consideration is immoral, in which cases the court will not on grounds of public policy assist the plaintiffs. But this is not a question of contract but of tort, and that not between the parties to the alleged immoral contract, but between one of them to the third party. I have, therefore, no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the plaintiffs can recover as against the defendant. On the evidence I find that the actual value of the furniture detained may be stated at Rs. 650. There will be a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 650, and costs on that amount to be reduced to one per cent. and full costs on the defendant handing over the furniture to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs' professional costs Rs. 51 certified. Judgment contingent on the opinion of the High Court on a case to be stated at defendant's request.

THE ALLEGED BRIBERY AT JHANSI.

CHITTER MUL, late municipal clerk of Jhansi, appealed against a conviction under Section 165, I. P. C., and a sentence of 18 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250, or in default further simple imprisonment for six months by Mr. H. J. Hoare, C. S., the Sub divisional Officer, of Lalitpur. The facts of the case as well as the judgment of the Magistrate have already been reported. The Sessions Judge of Jhansi heard the appeal on the 29th November, and delivered judgment on a subsequent day.

The learned vakil who appeared in support of the appeal contended that Chitter Mul, being simply a municipal clerk, did not come within the definition of "public servant" as given in Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, and therefore could not be charged under Section 165 of the Indian Penal Code, which requires that the offender should be a public servant and subordinate to a public servant. There were no rules in the Jhansi Municipality defining or limiting the duties of Chitter Mul, but his principal duty was to keep up the English correspondence and the English accounts. He was bound to obey any orders that the Secretary give him, and it is quite true that in obdience to such orders he had for a time kept the custody of municipal money, or remitted it to the treasury, or to some creditor of the Municipality. It is also true that he occasionally made up the monthly accounts, and distributed the pay of the municipal subordinates. But he was told to do so simply because it was in evidence that he was the only clerk of the Muncipal Office who could read and write English correctly, and his having done so at times did not bring him within the meaning of the clause "keeping or spending" money or the secular common purpose of any town, village or district. It did not become a part of his duty as such officer, if he, in obedience to the orders of his official superior, occasionally kept or spent certain items of municipal money. Than the evidence for the prosecution consisted of the statements of two witnesses who say that the items of Rs. 8 and Rs. 4, which were paid to Chitter Mul were given as loans. The Magistrate had disbelieved the latter portion of this statement, and had come to the conclusion that it was a transparent lie, and that the transaction was not an honest loan, but what was one of a doubtful and shady character. The vakil submitted that the Magistrate was not justified in drawing the inference that he did. In the first place when the witnesses had not chosen to say that the money given was given as a bribe, the Magistrate had absolutely no materials before him on which he could come to the finding of fact against the appellant that he did. All findings in a court of justice must be based on legal evidence, and if a witness chooses to say something which the court might believe to be far from truth, the Court has not the right to put into the mouth of the witness words that be never said, but which the Magistrate believe he ought to have said. The two witnesses who had come forward in the case to depose to the payment of money were, if the money was really paid as a bribe and not as a loan, privy to the transaction and as such could not stand better than accomplices. They were in that case abettors of the crime with which the appellant was charged, and a conviction can not rest on accomplice evidence alone without any corroboration by independent evidence, which is was not denied did not exist in this case. A large body of evidence had again been improperly admitted on the record. The prosecution had closed their case without offering any evidence that the appellant was a public servant, and the defence had commenced their case and had gone on with it for many days before the Court thought it proper to call any evidence to show that the appellant was a public servant. The evidence was ultimately called by the Court towards the close of the case for the defence, and it was contended that it was doing violence to the terms of Section 540 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to invoke its aid to call a body of evidence, which one party in the case ought distinctly to have called, and which it had deliberately omitted to call. The attention of the Court was next drawn to the discrepancies in the evidence of the two witnesses which, though not many, were materials. The witnesses to the transaction being only two in number, and one of them not being present according to his own statement, during a part of the transaction, there was not much room for cross-examination, and the fact that there were discrepancies even in this limited body of evidence was very material.

The learned Government Pleader addressed the Court in support of the conviction, and submitted that the sentence was not at all severe as bribery must be put down with a strong hand.

The learned Judge delivered judgment on a subsequent day. He accepted the contentions raised in support of the appeal and, reversing the conviction and sentence, ordered that Chitter Mul be at once released, and the fine, if paid, refunded.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 12TH OF DECEMBER 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45° 0'.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·937	W	4	74·6	50·2	55	..	0·32	+0·18
Agra	29·963	NW	4	74·6	48·4	63	..	0·18	+0·09
Cawnpore	29·928	NNW	4	79·2	45·0	66	..	0·34	..
Allahabad	29·905	WNW	1	77·2	49·4	69	..	0·75	+0·47
Jhansi	29·998	Calm	2	78·0	55·2	65	..	0·49	+0·32
Jacobabad	29·967	Calm	2

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Wm. C. WALTON, Captain,
A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting.
Mahableshwar, 10th December, 1895.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 12.

ANOTHER 50 lakhs of Indian Council Bills were allotted in London yesterday at 1s. 1 7/8d., of which Calcutta took 25 lakhs; Bombay, 19 lakhs; and Madras, 6 lakhs. The rate obtained was 1-16d. higher than that of the regular allotments the previous Wednesday; and extra allotments aggregating 1/5 lakh were made to Madras at 1s. 1 15-16d. Next week a further 50 lakhs will be offered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was advanced 1-16d. to 1s. 1½d.

The price of Consols was ¼ per cent. higher in London, at 106 7/8; Rupee Securities were also quoted at an advance of ¼ per cent., £60 3/8 being the rate; while Paris Exchange on London was ¼ centime more than the last quotation, 25·24 being the current rate; and the other financial quotations were unchanged. The price of Bar Silver declined ½d. to 29 15-16d. per oz.; and in New York the price of the metal was also lower by 3/8 cents, at 65 5/8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent less, at 4·88¾ cents.

In Liverpool yesterday ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16d. to 4 21-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were unchanged in all positions, as were also quotations for East Indian Cotton. At closing the market was easier; Surats firm; and Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales totalled 12,000 bales, 100 bales of which were Surats; Imports 10,000 bales. The Manchester market was firmer.

Yesterday in New York ready Mid.-Upland, Cotton fell 1-16 cent to 8¼ cents per lb.; and Futures for March were 15 points less at 8·32 cents.

The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 41,000 bales; Exports to Great Britain, 7,000 bales; and to Europe 18,000 bales.

Locally the Cotton Market has been steady in tone to-day, with but a moderate business passings and prices generally Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower. The sales for the day amount to 1,700 bales in all, of which exporters have purchased 700 bales Bengal, at Rs. 158 to Rs. 192; 300 Jalgaum, at Rs. 208; 100 Akote, at Rs. 211; 100 Akola, at Rs. 214½; and 100 Bhusawal, at Rs. 216. The Mills have taken only 400 bales, made up of 300 Bengal, at Rs. 170 to Rs. 174; and 100 Karanja, at Rs. 216.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports to hand this morning report that no rain has fallen since the beginning of the week, and the weather generally continues bright and seasonable. Cotton-picking is general at Barsi and Jalgaum and the plants show bolls rapidly ripening at Broach and Wadhwan; while the news from other parts of the districts is still as favourable as before, crops in general doing well, and crop prospects remaining good.

WHEAT has been firm to-day, and only a moderate business has been done at former rates.

SEEDS.—The market has been steady, and prices are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,217 bales.
Wheat	5,198 cwts.
Linseed	1,612 ,,
Gingellyseed	6,716 ,,
Groundnuts	825 ,,
Castorseed	1,687 ,,
Rice	3,971 ,,

FREIGHTS remain dull. Seeds have been taken per s. s. Caledonia to Marseilles at 8s.; and Antwerp has been done for early shipment at 12s. for Seeds, and 12s. 6d. for Cotton.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened firm at 1s. 1 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits. None of the latter was offering, but a fair demand having set in from the *bona-fide* trade and otherwise for Bank Paper, a considerable amount of the same was reported, and rates receded 1-32d. all round, having closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 1 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 1 27-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 1 7-8d.	,,
Credits do.	...1s. 1 15-16d.	,,
Francs do.	...1·46¾.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tone of the market has been quiet to-day, and rates after opening at 105 11-16 for Money, and 105½ for Account, declined to 105½ for Cash, and 105 5-16 for the Settlement, at which latter rates the market closed.

SHARES.—Some activity has been apparent in this market to-day, and the changes shown in our list are almost entirely in sellers' favour, in Mill Scrip; and in Press Shares, sellers have been advantaged without exception.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th November 1895 on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,33,000	2,48,000	4,000	3,85,000
Or per mile of Railway	80	148	2	230
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	28,30,198	41,88,451	1,23,367	71,40,016
Total for 22 weeks...	29,63,198	44,34,451	1,27,367	75,25,016
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,08,103	3,34,177	4,814	4,47,094
Per mile of Ry do.	64	200	3	267
Total to corresponding date do.	28,11,409	53,30,547	1,07,800	82,49,756

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 62,094
Do. to date ..... ,, 7,24,740

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)
The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 7th December, 1895:—

—	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,94,305	6,21,414	6,640	8,22,359
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles...	...	...	...	7,24,036

Increase ..... Rs. 98,323

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th November 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	200	10	710
Or per mile of Railway	29	11	1	41
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	8,973	3,054	71	12,098
Total for 22 weeks...	9,473	3,254	81	12,808
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	339	330	6	675
Per mile of Ry do.	20	19	.....	39
Total to corresponding date do.	8,981	4,812	57	12,950

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 35
Decrease to date ..... ,, 142

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th November, 1895 on 115·10 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,500	14,300	20	17,820
Or per mile of Railway	31	124	.....	155
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	57,708	1,96,975	1,152	2,55,925
Total for 22 weeks...	61,298	2,11,275	1,172	2,73,745
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,577	22,177	29	24,783
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	192	.....	215
Total to corresponding date do.	27,158	1,00,272	453	1,27,883

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 6,963
Increase to date ..... ,, 1,45,862

THE SHIP THAT FOUND HERSELF.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

The Second Part of this new story will appear in our issue of SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KARACHEE.

MARRIAGE.

FOY—WILSON—November 27, at Holy Trinity Church, Karachee, by the Rev Francis, B Sandberg, Ernest Rudolph Foy, Punjab Irrigation, only son of Edward Foy, Esq. of Cawnpore, to Edith Mary, eldest daughter of G R Wilson, Esq. of Finsbury and Peckam Rye, London, S E.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BONUS—November 21, the wife of A R Bonus, I C S, of a daughter.
LILLY—December 4, at Kamptee, C P, the wife of Surgeon-Captain A T I Lilly, Army Medical Staff, of a daughter.
SANDERS—December 1, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr C G Sanders, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WYNDHAM—CLARKE—December 2, at All Saints, Church, Dilkusha, Lucknow, by the Rev G A Ford, Civil Chaplain, J R Wyndham, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment, son of the Rev J Wyndham, Sutton Mandeville, Salisbury, to Madeleine, daughter of Mrs J B Clarke, Lucknow.

DEATH.

REILY—November 30, at Jonnpore, Mrs Reily, aged 70 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1895.

THE decision of the promoters of the Social Conference not to be dependent on the National Congress for a place of meeting is a commendable one. Although not officially connected with the Congress, and having amongst its leaders men who have little or no sympathy with the extreme political views enunciated by that organisation, the Conference has undoubtedly lost ground from the mere fact of having used the pendal of the contemporary movement, for this has led many people to regard it as a mere appendage of the Congress. The heated controversy led by Mr. Tilak during the last few weeks should be the means of effectually disabusing the public mind of this idea, and should remove the feeling of cold suspicion with which the Conference has been viewed in some quarters. On the other hand, the controversy has shown how deep and bitter is the opposition of some who pose as the champions of the people, to the emancipation of the masses from the evil social customs by which they are enthralled. This point will not be overlooked by those who, in spite of much that has annoyed them, have continued their connection with the Congress in the hope that it would evolve from the early indiscretions of youth, and would confine itself to temperate and legitimate criticisms of State policy. As a well known Native publicist has remarked, "it is not the Conference but the Congress that will suffer most from the divorce that has been brought on by the misguided Poona patriots." In accepting this view, we have no desire to speak of the Congress in the unmeasured terms of reprobation indulged in by some of our contemporaries, for we believe with Sir William Hunter that it represents a political power in this country which ought not to be disregarded. At the same time it is obvious to any observer that the aspirations of the Congress, owing to the intemperate language in which even moderate demands are couched, have not hitherto obtained the "respectful consideration," much less the sympathy to which in Sir William Hunter's view they are entitled. Until the Congress lays aside those items in its propaganda which are altogether outside the range of practical politics, and confines its attention to matters of current interest, it cannot exercise that useful part in the business of the country which was hoped when the movement was inaugurated. We are glad to find that this fact is now being more recognised by the leaders of the movement than in recent years. Many of the subjects set down for discussion at the forthcoming Poona session are of a practical character, and the draft resolutions are not of so visionary a type as usual. Some of them would be altogether free from objection, but for the theory which seems to have possessed the minds of the framers that no opportunity for being "again the Government" must be lost. Thus the resolution which enters a solemn protest against the disabilities sought to be imposed on Indian settlers in South Africa, would be an eminently desirable one for a large Native gathering to place on record, but for the allegation implied in the resolution and distinctly stated in the prefatory "Note" that "the Government of India has not shown the same jealous regard for the interests of its own subjects in foreign parts that it puts forth in regard to British born subjects." This allegation ignores the fact that it is the Colonial Office and not the Government of India which is best able to protect Indian settlers in South Africa. Such limited power as the latter authority possesses has been exercised to the utmost to shelter Indian emigrants from harsh treatment, and there is absolutely no ground whatever for the charge of undue favouritism thus glibly made in the circular referred to.

The Indian Expenditure Commission, presided over by Lord Welby, occupies the place of honour in the list of subjects set down for discussion. The terms of reference to the Commission may be open to objection, but we cannot see what analogy there is between the investigation now proceeding and the enquiries which were undertaken once in 20 years by Parliament in the days of the East India Company, prior to the renewal of the Charter. Those investigations took place with a view to seeing whether the East India Company had fulfilled the high trust granted to it by the nation, in such a way as to earn the confidence of the Crown and the protection of the British power for another term of years. The Commission is not deputed to sit in judgment on an administration directly responsible to Her Majesty's Government, and to Parliament: its duty is simply to determine whether existing arrangements in regard to the apportionment of certain charges between England and India are equitable. It is not easy to see in what way the Commissioners would be aided in coming to a decision on this question by "forming their impressions first-hand by taking evidence in India." This course would add enormously to the expenditure on an enquiry which is supposed to have for its object the benefit of Indian finance. The draft resolution advances as a reason for making the Commission a peripatetic one, that a visit to the country would enable its members to satisfy themselves as to "how far the people of India can with their limited resources bear the strain imposed upon them by the present overgrown expenditure of the country." Now, as most of the Commissioners have spent their best years in India, such a visit would be a costly superfluity, and even if Lord Welby's colleagues had not this personal acquaintance with the country, their object is not to enquire into the condition of the people, but into the equity of the existing financial situation. The Congress will launch an important constitutional question in its "solemn protests" against the doctrine enunciated by the Viceroy that official members of the Legislative Council must vote according to the mandate of the Secretary of State. But the draft resolution rather exaggerates the extent to which Lord Elgin committed himself to this view, more especially as his Excellency took an early opportunity to explain that his meaning had been misinterpreted. There is, however, good ground for the resolution, for in view of the remarks made by Lord George Hamilton on the cotton duties question on Wednesday, it is quite within the range of possibility that during the ensuing Calcutta session the official members may be called upon to reconcile their conscientious convictions with a "mandate" from the India Office. Lord George Hamilton would only be too glad to fulfil the pledges he made to the Manchester deputation on Wednesday, but it will be news to most people that the Prime Minister is "pledged to an early repeal of the duties," and this without any qualification whatever. We should like to know on what published utterance of Lord Salisbury the writer of the Congress note makes this statement.

The Marquis of Lorne has suggested that, in order to make way for the abolition of the cotton duties, a portion of the cost of the Chitral Campaign should be borne by the Home Exchequer. But what the future Duke of Argyle suggests as a favour, the Congress is to demand for India as a right, and asks that the expenses of the expedition should be shared between England and India according to some fixed ratio such as was observed in the contribution made by England to the cost of the last Afghan war. The cases are not, however, analogous, and the Chitral Campaign clearly comes under the second exception contained in the 55th Clause of the Government of India Bill. That clause provides that the revenues of India shall not be applicable to defray the expenses of any military operation carried on beyond the external frontiers of Her Majesty's Indian possessions, "except in case of actual invasion or under other sudden and urgent necessity." A subsidy from the British exchequer so far from being of benefit to India would have a demoralising effect, and would do more than anything else to strengthen "the home pressure," to which the Note tells us most of the financial difficulties of the Government of India are due, and which the Congress leaders as the professed champions of the people's liberties are so anxious to avert. The Poona assemblage is also to be asked to give its assent to a resolution declaring that the answers to questions in the Legislative Councils are inconclusive in many cases, and the Note urges that "the interpellations should be allowed to be accompanied with a few introductory remarks bringing out the point of the question, and there should be power reserved to the interpellator to state how far the reply has met his point." These are powers not possessed by members of the House of Commons, and presumably only given to the Peers because they have so little else to do, and are almost all of one mind. Even if additional members of Legislative Councils had the right of criticising the reply, it is not likely that the official members would be led thereby to supplement answers which have been carefully drawn up in consultation with their colleagues. Whatever may be the case in other parts of India, in this Presidency Government have always evinced a willingness to satisfy the curiosity of honourable members so far as the interests of the public service allow. The draft resolution, while graciously admitting that the time has not yet come for giving to the Councils a controlling voice in the preparation of the Budget, urges that non-official members should be permitted to move amendments and claim divisions thereon. It would, we think, be a grave mistake for Parliament to make this further concession for many years to come. The Provincial and Imperial finances are so interwoven one with the other that it would seriously hamper the various administrations in the discharge of their executive duties if Budget items were to be at the mercy of chance divisions in the Legislative Councils. The discussion of the Budget enables the representatives of the people to state their views on financial points, and to make suggestions to Government in regard thereto, and with these valuable privileges, which have only been in use two years, they should be well content.

THE recent correspondence in local journals regarding the Rhea plant, and its value as an article of export or manufacture, seems to have established that the plant may be cultivated with profit under suitable conditions like many other products; that the fibre is of great value for all fabrics requiring strength and durability; that means are available for preparing it for the spinner, and that it is likely to become a very important article of commerce in India. It seems also evident that the cultivation, and the subsequent preparation of the fibre, are two totally distinct affairs requiring different methods and knowledge, the former being open to anyone having the necessary means and knowledge of agriculture, while the latter is at present a monopoly in the hands of patentees or licencees and which requires a totally different kind of knowledge and mode of operation. It would be very interesting to see a statement of the exports of Rhea ribbons from India during the past five years to serve as a basis for an estimate of the actual condition of the staple as an article of commerce, and as a check on statements that, so far, seem rather contradictory. We may safely assume that for some time to come—probably for several years—the price that the ribbon will command in Europe for special purposes will prevent its use in Indian mills, and as it seems to bear the voyage home in the gum without deterioration, it will not pay to de-gum it here until the quantity exported is large enough to keep a factory and a competent staff steadily occupied. There would otherwise be little profit in it. There appears to be every probability therefore that the planter and the export merchant will have the first benefit from the cultivation of Rhea in India, and that the chemist and the spinner will have their turn afterwards, a year or two hence. It is likely, also, that just as cultivated grass brings a better price than wild grass, the cultivated Rhea will depreciate the value of the wild product until it is hardly worth gathering. We may rest assured that as soon as the enterprise of Rhea culture on a large scale, now actually in hand, is crowned with success—particularly if the quality of labour required for it is such as can easily be obtained—there will be a rush for Rhea among planters, and eventually the native will take to it. In the meantime both machine makers and manufacturers in Europe say that they have all in readiness, but that they cannot get the stuff. It must not be forgotten, while treating of the subject, that Rhea is only one of a long list of fibres that are already known, and which can be utilised in cordage or cloth. Many of them have never been offered for sale in any market. The various processes by means of which Rhea may be separated from its gum need not therefore be regarded as applicable solely to Rhea, but will either be found to have a more extended application, or will lead the way to a much more general knowledge of the preparation of the fibres of many plants for the purposes of manufacture.

IN another column we publish the text of the judgment of the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Kay and Rigby in the "Tape Quotation Case," which the Exchange Telegraph Company brought against Messrs. Gregory and Co., outside brokers, for using their telegrams furnished to others under exclusive conditions of contract. The judgment in favour of the respondents (plaintiffs) constitutes an important landmark in the copyright of news, and since Reuter's agency in the interests of its Indian subscribers contemplates prosecuting the pirates of their telegrams, the case now brought to notice will be of material help to them in their campaign against the piratical journals.

MR. ARDESIR JAMSETJI KAMDIN of Junagadh has been appointed Dewan of Radhanpur, and took charge of his office yesterday morning.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Basil Lang, Advocate-General of Bombay, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

ONE month's furlough on medical certificate has been granted to Mr. E. M. Pratt, I.C.S.

HAVING completed ten years service, the Rev. W. E. Scott now ranks as Senior Chaplain.

PRIVILEGE leave for six weeks has been granted to Mr. W. A. Dubois, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

THE Rev. H. W. Nelson, on being relieved, is to do duty at Baroda, visiting Broach an Surat.

MAJOR F. B. L. WOODRIGHT, 4th Dragoon Guards will command the troops proceeding to England in the Indian Troop Service transport Britannia, sailing to-morrow. Lieut. F. W. Thomas, I.S.C., proceeding home on leave on private affairs, is also appointed to do duty with the troops.

Two months' extension of his privilege leave has been granted to Surgeon-Major K. S. Narimas, Civil Surgeon, Surat.

LIEUTENANT B. J. T. LEVETT, Scots Guards, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor, has been granted an extension of leave from November 12 to December 28 next.

THE services of Captain P. Z. Cox have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Idia in the Foreign Department to officiate as Assisant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, vice Lieutenant W. Beale.

CAPTAIN G. A. BROWNRIGG, 28th Bombay Pioneers, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednagar.

MR. W. D. BUSHELL, Mr. C. M. Baker, Mr. H. L. Painter, newly appointed to the Civil Service, have reported their arrival in Bombay, and have been respectively posted to Belgaum, Sind, and Ahmedabad.

DURING the absence of Mr. L. A. Watkins on furlough, Mr. W. Lane will act as First Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Mr. M. H. Kothare acting for Mr. Lane as Second Deputy Registrar.

DURING the week ending on Wednesday evening British dollars to the value of nine lakhs and six thousand rupees were transferred from the Bombay Mint to the Customs House for export, leaving no silver in the Mint on account of British dollar tenderers.

THE E. I. Rilway earnings, for week ending 30th November, were Rs. 11,43,060. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,87,317. Increase, Rs. 55,743. From 1st July, 1895, to 30th November, 1895. Rs. 2,07,89,561. From 1st July, 1894, to 30th November, 1894, Rs. 1,99,45,448. Increase, Rs. 8,44,113, Miles open, week ending 30th November, 1895, 1,698·79. Corresponding week last year, 1,663·61. Increase, 35·18 Per mile open, week ending 30th November, 1895. Rs. 673. Corresponding week last year Rs. 654. Increase Rs 19.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 30th November was 330, against 296 and 310 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 33. There were 33 deaths from cholera against 39 and 34 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 5. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were two deaths from tetanus, against one in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 153 and 40, respectively, against 136 and 37 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 36·9 per mille per annum, against 34·6, the mean of the last five years.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December 10 was 492, giving a death-rate of 29·42 per annum per thousand as against 27·01 the corresponding period of last year, and 26·70 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 146 died from fevers; 2, small-pox; 1, measles; 39, phthisis; 2, cholera; 33, diseases of the nervous system; 70, affections of the respiratory organs; 18, diarrhœa; 16, dysentery; 27, still-born; 64, old age and debility; 17, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 26; Brahmin, 28; Bhattia, 1; Hindu of other caste, 213; Hindu out-caste, 41; Musalman, 133; Parsee, 20; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 19; Eurasian, 4; European, 5; The total number of births was 392 as against 409 the corresponding period of last year, and 338 the average over the past five years.

THOSE cheques that have been pass

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COTTON DUTIES QUESTION.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, replying to the Manchester deputation, which waited on him yesterday, said that the present antagonism of interests was a danger to the unity of the Empire. Indian Finance, he said, had slightly improved during the year, and he sincerely hoped it would continue to improve and thus permit the remission of the cotton duties. He assured the deputation that their grievance would be first for removal if the finances improved.

His Lordship said it was not advisable to give a final answer until he was prepared to act, and he was bound to allow Bombay its full say and give fairplay to both sides.

He promised to submit the views of the deputation to the Indian Government, and said he would ask them to accelerate their reply.

THE LOCK-OUT IN THE SHIPBUILDING TRADE.

The Conference at Glasgow of masters and men from Belfast and the Clyde, under the presidency of Lord James, has resulted in an agreement being effected, subject to the men's ballot.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

Sir Donald Stewart has been appointed for a fresh term [illegible]

THE SAID PACHA AFFAIR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 11.

Said Pacha, before leaving the Embassy, wrote to Sir Philip Currie, stating that owing to being so repeatedly urged by the Sultan, he was obliged to abandon his intention of going abroad to recruit his health, and returned home to attest his appreciation of the Sultan's assurances that he continued in his Majesty's favour. He states, however, that his health will not permit of his resuming office.

THE SULT[illegible] THE POWERS.

DEC. 12.

It appears that [illegible]koff, the Russian Ambassador, appealed to the Sultan in the name of the Czar to avert an [illegible]m from the Powers regarding the extra guar[illegible] and that thereupon his Majesty yielded.

THE FIGHTING AT AMBAGALI.

ROME, DEC. 12.

The details received from Massowah of the fighting at Ambagali state that the defence made by Major Toselli against the enemy was most heroic, and when all was lost, though the numbers against him were overwhelming, he valiantly led the final charge, thus enabling the remnants of his force to escape and join General Arimondi's column, which merely checked the advance of the Shoans without fighting.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

The transport Dilwara has sailed for Bombay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, DEC. 12.

French Mail steamer Natal, from Suez, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo on 11th instant.

The Floria and Rubattino Company s. s. Dco Balduino eft Suez for Bombay on the 12th inst., at 9 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	106 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½ ex.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 3-8
Bar Silver	29 15-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Shamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 12th December, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes
Turkey	9	10	57 a.m.	52	23
Teheran	12	2	45 p.m.	...	14
Suez	12	2	50 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 12th December, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	31	...	1
" Karachi	..	14	..	2
" Madras	...	23	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 11.

10 p.m. ... 73·4

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12.

6 a.m. ... 68·7

10 a.m. ... 73·9

2 p.m. ... 80·8

4 p.m. ... 80·3

ST. MARTIN'S summer is, a correspondent says, at its height in Paris. It succeeded bitterly cold weather. The air is now so balmy that one wonders not to see swallows darting through the air, and flowers blooming in the parks and gardens. The woods round Paris, in their robe of pale yellow, of brilliant russets, and of faded green, are glorious. The other day there was a Mass celebrated in the name of the French Army at the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, in honour of Saint Martin, the patron of soldiers. It was attended by Madame and Mademoiselle Faure and the military members of the President's household. This is the first time Saint Martin has been so honoured. Saint Martin as a soldier is forgotten, but he is remembered as having shared his mantle with a beggar, and obtained for France the soft and pensive glories of the Martinmas summer.

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, DEC. 10.

MANY people here believe that we are on the eve of events which will produce consternation throughout the country. The revolt has been suppressed with little or no bloodshed, but the imaginary monster of sedition demands victims whose downfall will be accomplished by the penal legislation with which the country has been chastened of late. It is to be feared that there is only too much truth in the hints already given as to the ulterior object of asking for a costly expedition from Portugal. The Eurasian military officers were packed off to Mozambique and the Native officials of superior rank have been sent to Damaun, Diu, and distant stations from the capital, so that the coast may be clear for what is to come. It was rumoured some days back that the Viscount of Bardez was tried *ex-parte* by the Military Council newly appointed by Senhor Raphael de Andrade and was found guilty of sedition, and sentenced to be shot and his property confiscated. It was at first impossible to believe the statement; however it now appears that there was good foundation for the rumour. I learn from Satary that Government have posted notices in that district offering a reward of Rs. 1,000 for any one who may help Government in capturing the Viscount of Bardez, and another offering Rs. 1,000 for the capture of Dada Ranes, who lately took to himself the title of the King of Satary, or Rs. 500 for any one who may bring their heads. As regards Dada Ranes, he has made himself an outlaw, and any penalty with which he may be visited with will be accepted as well-deserved. But to put the Viscount of Bardez in the same category is scandalous. An explanation is necessary as to why this well-known noble is being made the object of official vengeance. In the tumous agitation of three years ago the Viscount of Bardez was the accepted leader of the Regenerador party, and his great influence with the Ministers led to official abuses being checked. This was not palatable to the officers here who wanted to govern the country as they liked. The Viscount did not fail to use his influence with the Ministers in power on behalf of the officials who were honest and scrupulous in the execution of their duties. It can be easily understood that to his friends and enemies his power was galling, but so long as the Ministers at home extended their confidence to the Viscount, nothing could be done to him. His opponents constantly intrigued against him, but failed. It was their last resort to set up racial differences between Europeans and Natives, and so well was the idea taken up by friends and foes, that it made a great sensation in Portugal. To support the scheme a charge of sedition was brought against the natives, and now the Viscount of Bardez is to be the first victim. The two men for whose heads rewards are offered are not the only persons who will have to suffer. Captain Gomes da Costa, who made himself notorious by his arbitrary conduct before the desertion of the soldiers took place, has in his black-book several other names. If Providence does not stay the hand of a vindictive clique there will be much misery in store for the poor inhabitants of this wretched country.

Mr. C. F. Henriques, Administrator of Bardez, and son-in-law of the Viscount, who was called to Pangim, has been removed under personal escort of Captain Gomes da Costa on board the man-of-war Rio de Lima, and is to be detained there until further orders. He has been dismissed from the post of Administrator of Bardez, and a military officer, Mr. Ozorio da Castro, has been appointed in his place. It has been decided to dismiss the Administrators of other provinces as well as Mr. Eugenie Gomes, the Director of the Government Press, and Mr. L. J. Brito, the Postmaster General. Dr. Miguel Caetano Dias, late member of the Medical Board and Professor of the Medical School, has been sent to Diu. The Duke of Oporto continues his stay at Nanuz. It is reported that the gunpowder and kerosine oil which were taken to punish Satary have been used already for the destruction of some nine villages. Probably, the devastation of the Province will be continued, and the rebels and villagers will be driven for shelter into British territory. Under these circumstances the most dismal feelings agitate the public mind, but find no expression in print, as newspapers have been suppressed.

The Portuguese man-of-war Vasco da Gama, under the command of Captain Ferreira de Amaral, sailed, yesterday morning, for Lisbon.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

A GOOD field was attracted yesterday morning by the handicap match for the Madras Medal. Some of the old stagers not playing up to their usual form, the men of moderate capabilities had a fair chance to look in. The medal was won by Mr. F. J. Nathan, who surprised everyone by doing the round in 47, which, with the full allowance of nine points, brought him in an easy winner. Mr. J. I. Murray (43—3=40) and Mr. G. C. Plinston (49—9=40) tied for second place, and there were four net scores of 41 and four of 42. Mr. Boggs, who holds the record for the present course, was not in his best form yesterday, his total being 43. The best scratch round was that of Dr. Macdonald, 41, Mr. Marshall Reid's score going as high as 47. Below are the details :—

		Score	Pts.	Nett.
1	F J Nathan	47	—9	38
2	J I Murray	43	—3	40
	G C Plinston	49	—9	40
4	H Cheetham	49	—8	41
	P F Fischer	45	—4	41
	M W Fleacher	46	—5	41
	D MacDonald	41	Scr	41
8	F H Brown	51	—9	42
	G W Talbot	45	—3	42
	D Forbes	51	—9	42
	W L Harvey	47	—5	42
12	H S Reid	49	—6	43
	C H S Boggs	43	Scr.	43
14	C E Nixon	48	—4	44
	J M Heyn	51	—7	44
16	R M Watson Smyth	49	—4	45
	G M Wilson	51	—9	45
18	M Reid	47	Scr.	47
	Capt Chamier	52	—5	47
20	W G Page	47	+1	48
	V Booth	53	—5	48
22	R A English	55	—6	49
	H Blackwell	55	—6	49

As a means for bringing the "science" of palmistry into more general notice, "The Palmist" has an odd suggestion. It is that in some convenient hall in London the public shall be invited to submit their hands for inspection to selected experts of the Chirological Society in order to gain some prizes or medals for the first and second best pair of hands (in a chirological sense), males and females, which may be the nearest approach to the Society's tests of perfection; arrangements to be made for ingress and egress along a passage or space in front of the "experts," each of whom shall take notes silently of any specimens of excellence.

THOUGH Mrs. Keeley has appeared upon the stage at various times during the last few years, and notably at Mrs. Alfred Mellon's farewell benefit in the latter seventies at Drury Lane, it has only been to deliver addresses written for the occasion in rhymed verse by Mr. Ashby Sterry and others. Her two last dramatic appearances were made on the Saturday afternoons of March 4th and March 18th, 1871, at the Gaiety Theatre, in two of those numerous matinees, numbering over 1,000, which Mr. Hollingshead originated and made popular. The part she selected was Betsy Baker, in Maddison Morton's farce of that name—a part that she told an interviewer only two days ago was next to Jack Sheppard, her greatest favourite. The cast comprised Mr. J. L. Toole as Marmaduke Mousor, Mr. Robert Soutar as Crummy, and Miss Rose Coghlan as Mrs. Mouser. Mrs. Keeley was so gratified by her enthusiastic reception, not only by old playgoers but by the new generation (now also old playgoers, in their turn) that she would willingly have made more appearances in other characters, if her family had not shown a slight dislike to her return to the stage. At that time she was only in her sixty-sixth year, and a short time afterwards Mr. Charles Mathews and Mr. Samuel Phelps made their first bows on the same boards, when over seventy. Another old favourite Mr. Henry Compton, made his last appearance at these matinees, not long before his death in 1880, playing Mawworm, in "The Hypocrite," to Mr. Phelps's Dr. Cantwell.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A CURIOUS incident has occurred with reference to the "Rag" dinner to the Duke, which has been made the subject of much conjecture and some amusement. Lord Wolseley was down, as a member to dine, and being senior to everybody, was naturally to have occupied a seat on the Duke's right hand. But the Army and Navy Club is to be denied the almost unique pleasure of seeing the old and the new Commander-in-Chief sitting side by side. Strange to say, Lord Wolseley has been "commanded" to Sandringham next Saturday on a visit to the prince of Wales. Now the prince is perfectly well aware of the night of the Rag dinner for he is himself a member and was asked to attend. Why carry off Lord Wolseley? The only solution is that the Duke felt that he could not enjoy his dinner, certainly that he could not speak freely with his successor so near to him, and that he inspired the Prince of Wales's invitation. It is well known that there is no love lost between them—every man is entitled to hate his heir and Wolseley has been kept so long out of his inheritance that he cannot be very devoted to the man who has so long stopped the way.

AMONG the visitors to the Punjab, this season, will probably be Sir James Lyall. Sir James, among other things, continues to take a keen interest in the progress of the newly settled tracts on the Chenab Canal, and in a letter to a private correspondent expresses the hope that he will be able to re-visit them.

THE newly appointed Assistant Commissioners allotted to the Punjab will be posted on arrival as follows:—Mr. W. M. Hailey, to Umballa; Mr. R. T. Clarke, to Amritsar; Mr. L. H. Leslie Jones, to Ferozepore; Dewan Tek Chand, to Hoshiarpur; Mr. G. M. Foyster, to Multan; Mr. A. H. Grant, to Shahpur; Mr. A. Langley, to Sialkot; and Mr. W. M. Crawford, to Rawalpindi.

THE 38th Dogras and five companies Sappers and Miners from Waziristan, marching *viâ* the Kohat Pass, were expected to arrive in Peshawar on the 8th. The 38th Dogras rail on the 9th instant to Nowshera, at their own expense, where they will be quartered, replacing the 37th Dogras, who leave by rail for Sialkot on the 14th instant.

IN an article published some weeks ago, writes a contemporary, we repeated the old arguments in favour of the abandonment of Rajanpur as a military station, and sketched out a scheme for the redistribution of the Punjab Frontier Force rendered necessary by the extension of British influence westwards beyond the Indus. The announcement that orders have been actually issued for the withdrawal of the cavalry regiment from the most southern station held by the Punjab Frontier Force will be hailed with the utmost satisfaction by every soldier on the frontier. When reductions were carried out in 1882-83 the "Piffers" lost one cavalry and one infantry regiment, mainly we believe because the Military Member (General Wilson) insisted that every section of the Indian Army should be shorn of part of its strength. This was a great mistake, for good regiments on the border were disbanded while extremely inefficient ones elsewhere were spared. But at the time everything was quiet in Central Asia; Merv and the Turkoman country had not been occupied by Russia; the Pamir Question had not arisen; and hesitation was felt even as to holding the Peshin plateau. When the reaction came in 1885, there was almost unseemly hurry in raising new battalions. Sikhs, Gurkhas and Dogras were specially favoured; class regiments were formed; and the garrison was permanently strengthened by the addition of both British and Native troops. The Frontier Force was given another battalion of Gurkhas (the 2-5th), but it remained short of a cavalry regiment. The effect of this was that excluding the Guides at Hoti Mardan, there were five stations, but only four regiments to hold them. So long as there was no advance beyond the old border line this was not of much consequence: Kohat, Bannu Dera Ismail, Dera Ghazi and Rajanpur could each obtain a fair quota of cavalry though there was a splitting up of squadrons. But when Kuram, the Tochi, the Gomul, Wano had been occupied, the regiments could not discharge all the duties falling upon them and Bengal cavalry had to be sent up. With the Mari country and the Zhob Valley held, Rajanpur was left high and dry, and it ceased to be of the least importance. It has, however, taken years to convince the Government that it could be safely abandoned, and it is doubtful if it would have been given up even now had not the Chitral affair occurred.

THE first step towards the redistribution of the Force which watches the North-West border from the Babusar to the Gomul, has been taken and the second will follow shortly. This concerns the mountain artillery and the infantry. The former ought now to provide guns for Chitral and the Malakand, the Tochi Valley and Wane in addition to those required for the older cantonments; but they cannot do this and Bengal has to supply the deficiency. So with the Infantry: they should furnish regiments for the positions just mentioned; but the Samana has already taken one whole battalion, and a strong detachment is located in Kuram. Hence it follows that the Malakand-Drosh-Chitral line is held almost entirely by "foreign" troops, and the effects of this arrangement make themselves felt in all the four great Commands. The Frontier Force has 12 regiments of infantry, including the Guides, and it may be found possible so to distribute these that all the borderland north of the Gomul (excluding the Khyber section, which is entrusted to the Peshawar garrison) may be confidently entrusted to their charge. But to do this, Dera Ghazi Khan must be given up as an infantry station at least, and small outposts must be made over to Border Militia. The Tochi and wano, if all goes well, will not need so many troops six months hence as are now stationed there; and the Guides may, perhaps, have to forsake Hoti Mordan for the northern slopes of the Malakand, if it is proved that a full brigade is not required to overcome the Swatis and their neighbours. At the present moment any scheme of redistribution under consideration must be shaped to meet these eventualities, and it is superfluous to say that the Government are fully aware of the position. They are pledged not to let their Chitral policy lead to an increase in the army generally, and the only way in which this pledge can be kept is by abandoning obsolete cantonments not only in the North-West frontier but in India itself. The question as a whole is one that pressess for the most urgent attention and this, we are glad to say, it is now receiving.

AS interesting memento of the Bodh Gaya case is furnished by a bulky volume issued by the Mohunt, and containine a full account of the proceedings. The evidence in the Magistrate's Court, and the subsequent judgments in the Appellate and High Courts, together with correspondence relating to the case, make up a volume of nearly 300 pages.

IN November the net inports of silver were much smaller than has been usual, amounting to only Rx. 290,873. The net imports in the seven months from April to October were Rx. 3,162,959, making a monthly average of Rx. 451,851. The average for the eight months ending with November is Rx. 431,729. The net imports of gold in November were on the other hand, much larger than has been usual for a long period as they amounted to 86,848 ounces, value Rx. 591,113.

FROM the Revised Estimate for 1895-96 we notice that the Government Cinchona plantations will show a profit on the current year's working of Rs. 17,700, receipts being set down at one lakh and expenditure at 82,300. It is possible that when the accounts for the year are made up, the profits will be even larger, owing to the constant daily increasing demand for quinine and febrifuge. The Budget Estimate for 1896-97 provides for a profit of over Rs. 12,500, that is if the sales continue stationary. In view of this considerable profit, Government should at once reconsider its decision to plant up new acreage. These increased sales of quinine are satisfactory, but if they go on and Government runs its factory on commercial principles, it must expect to hear shortly from the trade on the subject.

THE Madras Government is glad to observe from the Report of the Inspector of Local Funds Account that there has been, on the whole, an improvement in the maintenance of the Municipal accounts, and it trusts that this will be sustained in future.

EXCEPT in regard to the extension of the private scavenging system and the registration of deaths, the administration of the Coimbatore Municipality during 1894-95, says the Madras Government, showed a marked improvement and was on the whole fairly efficient.

AT the end of last year the number of waste-land grants taken up in Assam for the purpose of tea cultivation was 3,169, of which the total area was 1,013,756 acres.

THE question of the late Mr. Jobbin's successor as head of the Calcutta School of Art is now under codsideration of the Government of India. It is probable that a candidate will be appointed from England.

SCHEMES have been sanctioned for a telegraph line from Howrah to Cuttack and from Midnapur to Sini, at a coast of about 3¼ lakhs, and along the Delhi-Batinda-Sema-sata line at an outlay of about four lakhs.

LADY Elliott will receive the Committee of the memorial Fund as a deputation at Belvedre this afternoon when the diamond necklace and portrait will be presented. It is proposed that the portrait should find a permanent resting-place at Belvedre.

THE subscriptions and donations to civil hospitals and dispensaries in Madras, received in 1894, amounted to Rs. 25,808, or Rs. 6,109 more than in 1893. Of this amount, Rs. 5,634 represent contributions to the Madras Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, leaving Rs. 20,174 for all other institutions, which is a very small sum. The recoveries from paying patients increased to Rs. 1,698 from Rs. 820 in the receding year. The receipts, says Government, are still miserably small and point to much misplaced gratuitous medical aid. It appears to Government that, as a rule, medical officers in charge of hospitals and dispensaries should be able to distinguish those persons seeking treatment who can pay for their food from those who cannot, and that a careful exercise of the discretion vested in them to require payment should result in largely-increased receipts under this head.

THE Bhamo-China telegraph line, which was interrupted last week, is now in working order again.

THE Army Headquarters camp offices have opened at Calcutta for the cold season.

MR. C. J. EYALL is expected at Bombay by this week's mail steamer. Mr. Woodburn will make over charge to him at Nagpur, and thence proceed to Calcutta.

THAT useful little railway, the Wazirabad-Lyallpur line, which gives communication with the tract fertilised by the Chenab Canal, is being steadily proceeded with. Three-fourths of its length is now practically constructed.

ANOTHER railway in the Punjab, which is not commercial in any sense, though it may cause some traffic to develope, is also well on its way to completion. This is the Mari-Attock line which fills in a gap in the lateral communication for military purposes on this side of the Indus. A big grant will be made in the next Budget for this scheme, as the Mushkaf-Bolan line will not require its annual 60 or 70 lakhs.

AT the last Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Dr. Prain made some interesting observations on the large additions which are being made to the species of Indian flora. In December, 1887, the number of Indian flowering plants had been computed at 13,647. It is probably not too much to expect that when the Indian flora shall be fully known the number will be found to exceed 20,000. Since the Flora of British India was begun, enormous accessions of material have come to hand alike from the north-eastern and north-western boundaries of the Empire. And during the past twenty-five years the boundaries of the Empire have themselves been slowly extending. No sooner does a frontier become more or less adequately known than it moves bodily forward. These accessions of territory have made it necessary to take into account species that properly belong to the flora of the Oriental region. The annexation of Upper Burma has made it necessary to include many species that, according to locality, are rather those of Tonkin or of South-Western China.

A SHORT time ago a petition was presented to the Madras Government by the inhabitants of Tranquebar, praying that a steam tramway might be constructed to connect their port with the South Indian Railway either at a point near Shiyali on the present line or at a place on the proposed Karikal-Peralom Railway. The Government has replied that it has no objection to the construction of the tramway out of private capital, but it cannot for the present sanction an allotment from Local Funds for the purpose.

IT was originally intended that the Madras Law College should, like all other Government Colleges, carry on its work between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. Hitherto it has not been found practicable to give effect to this arrangement for want of suitable accommodation. The new buildings will, no doubt, afford ample accommodation, but the College Council has recorded its opinion that it will not be possible to give effect to the scheme even after the removal of the College to the new buildings, owing to the impracticability of obtaining the services of an efficient staff during Court hours under the present or similar terms of remuneration. As no change in the existing system of working is contemplated, it is not likely that there will be any appreciable increase in the strength, and consequently in the fee income, owing to increased accommodation. Even if the College hours be changed, it is said to be very doubtful whether there will be any accession to the present strength.

THE *Daily Chronicle* confesses that it would like to know a great deal more about the fount and origin of this Kumasi expedition. A number of our very besy young staff officers, who may be wanted any day for bigger business, are going out to the deadly climate. Is the game worth the candle? We have given the chief six days' grace over the appointed notice, and now we are "at war" with him. Quite possibly the man may not understand our dates; very likely he may be of two minds; perhaps, when we have spent hundreds of thousands of pound and sent our men and ships to Cape Coast Castle, we shall be met by acceptance of our terms. We cannot, as things go, limit the authority of the Imperial Government in war matters; but if there were a majority of 15 Instead of 150 in the House of Commons, would the Cabinet be in such a hurry to delegate war-making to a committee of three—Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Chamberlain? Some more light to the taxpayers would be acceptable. And what is to be got out of the whole expedition? A quarter of a century ago the name of the Ashantis was mighty in the bush in and behind the deadly swamps. To-day even the timid coast tribes laugh at the pretences of power in Kumasi. Why are we in such a hurry?

THE *Speaker* remarks: We may pursue our old policy of snoring up the rule of the Turk in deference to well-nigh exploded craditions about the command of the Mediterranean, and to the supposed feelings of our Musulman fellow subjests in India. Or we may frankly join in the concert of Europe, leaving others, if they please, to break it up; and we may make it our first object to secure the welfare of those suffering populations whose interest we are pledged to see after in a special manner by that illusory document, the Cyprus Convention. It would be an impressive beginning to open the Dardanelles to worships of all nations, and show the Turk that Europe means what she says. And first of all we have to clear ourselves of that load of suspicion for which our policy in 1878 is chiefly responsible. Which will Lord Salisbury do? Will he support "British interests" and the palace, or will he frankly join with some or all of the European Powers, or even with Russia, in making a first attempt to deliver the struggling peoples for whose past suffering we are so largely responsible? Will he pursue the policy of Disraeli or of Canning?

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present: Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram, Fardunji Nusserwanji Bisni, H. G. Gell, W. R. Hamilton, Charlestone Hewett, Ibrahim Bahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nusserwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Major A. B. Mein, Messrs. Mulji Bhovanidas Barbhaya, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Rustamji Nusserwanji Khori, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Hajee Yoosoof Hajee Esmail.

LIGHTING A PRIVATE LANE.

The Corporation considered petition to President, dated 5th November last, from Messrs. Harischandra Gopinathji and Jairam Naranji, requesting the Municipality to light the private lane, known as Telwady, situated at Withalwady.

On the motion of Mr. Unwalla, it was resolved to postpone the consideration of the question until the Commissioner sent in his report on the subject of lighting private streets in Bombay.

CLEANING OF THE ROPA LANE.

The Corporation next considered resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 6th November, as under: "That, with reference to petition, dated 29th July last, from Messrs. Fakirji Jamasji Adajania and Rustomji Dorabji Unwalla, the Corporation be recommended to inform applicants that Chandanwady Street is regularly swept and cleaned by the Health Department, but that Ropa Lane, the small lane leading off from the street and referred to in the petition, cannot be continued to be cleaned by the Municipality, as large quantities of earth, stones and timber are allowed to accumulate in such a way as to prevent the proper cleaning of the place."

Mr. K. M. Shroff moved that the applicants be informed of the terms of the resolution of the Standing Committee.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji moved an amendment to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether any such hindrances referred to in the Standing Committee's resolution existed in the locality, and if they did not exist, to issue orders to keep the lane clean, as had been done up to very recently.

Mr. A. F. Unwalla seconded, and Mr. Bomanji Master supported the amendment.

Dr. Viegas moved another amendment to the effect that the Standing Committee's resolution be recorded, and that it was the opinion of the Corporation that the Ropa Lane be cleaned under the provisions of the Act.

Mr. Dhakji Cassinath seconded the amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner observed that if the obstructions were removed the Municipality would not fail to cleanse the lane in question.

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla observed that the obstructions in question should be removed by the residents of the lane, who exercised proprietory rights over it, in order that the Municipality might efficiently clean the locality.

Mr. Hamilton observed that he had not had the benefit of hearing the discussion from the beginning, as he came a little late.

Dr. Viegas: Then why did you not come early? (Laughter.)

Mr. Hamilton, continuing, observed that the lane being private property, over which the residents exercised sole control, the Municipality was not bound to clean it.

Mr. A. F. Unwalla was opposed to Dr. Viegas's amendment on the ground that the Commissioner ought, in the first place, to satisfy himself that the obstructions in question were removed.

Mr. Shroff, in reply, said that there was no necessity to pass either of the amendments. The Corporation would be wasting their time by asking the Commissioner to report on the subject.

On a division, Dr. Cowasji's amendment was carried by a majority.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The Corporation then considered the annual report of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

Mr. Dhakjee Cassinath moved that the report be recorded, and that the authorities of the Institute be asked to furnish the Corporation in future with seventy-five copies of the report in order that they might be distributed among the members of the Corporation.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha was opposed to the proposal to furnish seventy-five copies to the Corporation. He remembered that a similar resolution was moved last year, but he was then informed that the institute was not in a position to supply so many copies to the Corporation. He did not wish the institute to be mulcted in a large sum by their being asked to supply so many copies, and he left it to the good sense of the Corporation to reject Mr. Dhakjee's proposal.

Mr. Shroff: I may inform the Corporation that the seventy-five copies asked for will not cost more than Rs. 150.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment that the report be simply recorded.

Dr. De Monte seconded the amendment, which was carried by a majority.

THE COLLAPSE OF HOUSES IN DONGRI STREET.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji proposed that the memorandum of the Commissioner forwarding report of the Executive Engineer regarding the fall in June last of houses in Dongri Street be recorded.

Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed, referring to certain parts of the report, observed that the fall of the houses in question was not only due, as stated by the Executive Engineer, to the rotten state of the buildings, but also to the negligence of the Municipal Inspectors.

The memorandum was then recorded.

HOUSE-CONNECTIONS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Hamilton rose to propose a notice of motion on the subject of house-connections in Bombay, when

Dr. Blaney asked if the proposition was in order?

The President ruled Mr. Hamilton out of order, remarking that the legal period after which the subject should be brought forward and discussed had not yet expired.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

THE SALSETTE CHURCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to note that the attention of the authorities concerned is being, now and again, invited to the terms of the Concordat entered into between the Holy See and the Portuguese Government, on behalf of the Crown. I, for one, entertain the hope that the discussion will not fail to produce some results. Unfortunately, for the Catholic community of Salsette and Bassein, within it there arise at times croakers, who forebode evil even from a healthy discussion and legitimate agitation. Your various correspondents have presumably written to you with the view that their remarks might have the desired effect, and the matter submitted for the consideration of the Royal Patron. There is the Bombay East Indian Association, which has been organized to promote the interests of the above community. Until the Association has represented the case to his Excellency the Apostolic Delegate, and even to his Holiness Pope Leo XIII., and done all that is expected to be done, I submit it is not reasonable to assume that no authoritative declaration can be obtained from the high contracting parties. I would venture to ask: Have ever systematic exertions been put forth in the direction indicated? And if so, where they began, how long were they carried on, and how they ended? I, for my part, deprecate, however innocently they might have been uttered, all forebodings calculated to cause unreasonable fears and despondency in the ranks of the community. When our object is praiseworthy, we should steadily pursue it to the end, and we are, in all probability, bound to succeed. Even if we fail we shall have the satisfaction, that we did what we could. On the other hand, were we to yield to groundless apprehensions, it would not be a matter for surprise if we were regarded as wanting in spirit and resolution. "Nil desperandum" should be the motto of those who seek to promote a good cause.—Yours, &c.,

DUM SPIRO SPERO.

Dec. 12.

WHY should it be deemed so much more wicked a thing to dilute the poor man's gin than to water the poor man's milk? Dr. Sedgwick Saunders has been looking into the fines for adulteration inflicted last year under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and comparing these with Excise prosecutions, and he finds it to be a common experience that a publican may be fined fifty pounds for adding to a barrel of beer half the quantity of water which a dairyman may add to his milk at the cost, perhaps, of a shilling fine. Yet watered milk robs poor children and invalids of sustenance that may be essential to the maintenance of human life, whereas diluting gin or beer injures no one. The only explanation of this curious anomaly that Dr. Saunders can suggest is that the publican is pursued by the restless activity of an Excise officer, aided by the best available forensic talent, while the milkman is prosecuted in a slip-shod, half-hearted way by local authorities, who frequently appear indifferent as to the result.

THE SALVATION ARMY'S NEW PROJECT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Salvation Army would not be the Salvation Army it did not, at frequently recurring intervals, make a bold attempt to raise the wind in some fashion or another. When General Booth last visited India, his followers made tremendous efforts to get up a *tamasha* for his entertainment, and I dare say he left the country with the impression that the efforts of the Army in India had been crowned with success, and that was for the best in the most efficiently equipped and highly organised of all missionary agencies. It is just possible, however, that I surmise too rashly, for there can be little doubt that a good deal of discontent among the working staff was brought to the General's notice, and it is equally certain that, during the last three or four years, his gallant officers have been leaving the sinking ship whenever and wherever the opportunity of so doing has presented itself. The public who are always more or less gullible—generally more—are asked to believe in the Army's work, and not only sanction, but give them money to promote its alleged philanthropic schemes, and meanwhile the men who have tried that work and who should, if they only stood to their guns, have to carry out those schemes into execution, have been deserting as fast as they can; and it is well known that of those apparently well to the front and most heroic in the fight, many are where they are, simply because they are not able to get out of the country or to obtain a livelihood elsewhere in it.

The preaching of the Gospel should be the first and foremost aim of any missionary body, and when the recognised head of the organization visits the field where his agents labour, he might fairly be expected to devote his entire time to an enquiry into the actual condition of affairs in the Army's ranks, with a view to the correction of errors, the removal of abuses, the elaboration of better plans and methods, and the general up-building and strengthening of all those who have ranged themselves beneath the Divine Standard. This used to be the line of action pursued by the General, but there has been a new departure at home and, it seems, we are soon to have another here. I was an interested observer of the General's movements on the occasion of his last visit. I perused his addresses so far as they were reported in the public prints, and did not fail to note the laudatory tone of many of the references to his speeches that appeared in the Native press, and I must confess that the feelings raised in my mind were not comforting to myself, neither were they flattering to the General. I was forcibly reminded of a circumstance that was considered "not reasen" in the early Christian Church, and the General seemed to me and many others to have left the word of God and taken to the serving of tables. His whole effort on the occasion of almost every one of his public appearances was directed to the exposition of the scheme that he had framed for the elevation of the masses in England. Any salvation that he talked about was only for the body, and there was little or nothing of the Gospel of the Grace of God in any of his utterances. And this is just why the Native papers reviewed his addresses so favourably. They were delighted with his humanitarian platitudes, and what need they care about the claims of Jesus when the General himself virtually ignored them? The General is coming again, his forerunner, in the person of his son-in-law, has already arrived, and the press is now preparing all and sundry for the reception of a new scheme that proposes to do for the poverty-stricken and fallen in India what the old one professed to do for similar classes in England. Before launching a new scheme here, the General and Mr. Tucker might have condescended to tell us how they had laid out the £100,000 they got in England, and what has been the result financially and otherwise up to date. Even if they could demonstrate to our satisfaction that their English project had succeeded, it by no means follows that a proposal to be worked on practically similar lines would succeed in the altered conditions obtaining in India. It would, I venture to affirm, be soon discovered that the leaders of the Army had made the same mistake they did when they began their mission in this country, *viz.*, forgotten to note the conditions in which alone work likely to be permanent and abiding can be carried on here, and the end of this latter *secular* effort would be precisely the same as that of the former and spiritual one—a miserable failure and nothing else.

It may not be generally known that his idea of planting the poor on the soil and thus improving their social and bodily condition is by no means new to the Salvation Army even in India. If I am correctly informed, and I believe I am, they secured, three or four years ago, a large quantity of land in Gujarat, on reasonable terms and at a fairly moderate rent, and they have been trying ever since to colonize it. The funds to defray the initial expense have been forthcoming from some source, and they have had no lack of what Mr. Tucker calls, in your issue of the 9th instant, "an hon

one to raid the missions in Travancore, and the other to create schism and cause dissension among the churches in North India.

As to the scheme that is to be a panacea for "over-population and poverty in India" I do not at present say anything. I may state, however, that a cursory examination of it will convince those who are capable of judging intelligently that, however fair and reasonable it looks on paper, it will not succeed in fact. Many of its details are erroneous and misleading, so much so that one is inclined to wonder what has possessed the General and his son-in-law to challenge a verdict thereon.—Yours, &c.,

Ahmedabad, Dec. 11. E. GILLESPIE.

THE B. P. R. A. MEETING.

THE conditions on monday were more favourable to shooting, although a sudden change of wind, from east to west, about 10 o'clock destroyed the score of many knowing shots at 800 yards. The mirage at 900 yards was very bad, the reflection of half an inverted target under the real one being decidely puzzling. This afternoon was devoted to Match XXIII and unlimited entries. At 600 and 500 yards some good scores were made. For the Begum's prize in Match XXIII, three competitors scored 48 out of a possible 50. A distinct feature in this yard's meeting is the unexampled rapidity with which the results of the different matches are announced after the completion of the firing at each distance. As an instance of this I may mention that to-day's Match X, 900 yards, was finished at 1-45, and the result was up on the notice board at 1-55, or ten minutes afterwards. Considering that about 250 competitor shot in this match, this is avery creditable performance on the part of Lieutenant Curtis, the Assistant Secretary in charge of the statistics. Another excellent innovation of his is the squadding register, which is posted on the notice board and other public places, by which it is possible to see at a glance the hour and target for every match throughout the meeting at which each competitor is squadded to shoot. Thus the whereabouts of any competitor at any hour of the day can be determined on reference to the board. This afternoon Colonel Hill and all past and present officers of the Musketry Staff present at the meeting were immortalised by the photographer. The "sing song" on Saturday night went off very successfully. Lieutenant Rose, 1st Gurkhas, gave a very good and comical rendering of "The Laird of Cockpen," while Lieutenant-General Sir R. Hume's song "The Cautious Loiter" was much applauded. The singing and step dancing were kept up till after midnight.

The rivalry for the Diana Competition is very keen. Three entries are allowed in both series. The best scores up to date are :—

SERIES A. Match XXVIII.—Seven shots at 50 yards standing :—Miss I. E. Hume, 32; Miss Hume, 31.

SERIES B. Seven shots at 100 yards any position :—Miss I. E. Hume, 29; Mrs. Dennys was placed next, also with 29. These scores will, however, doubtless be beaten.

For the Begum's prize, Match XXIII, open to ladies and members of the B. P. R. A.—(A lady can nominate anyone to shoot irrespective of whether such nominee is or is not a member of the Association.)—Mrs. F. Campbell is the best lady competitor with 43, Miss I. E. Hume second with 41.

It is too early to speak of the revolver competitions yet, which are unlimited entries. The best scores at the stationary target are :—Captain Playfair, Hampshire Regiment, 38; Captain Ozzard, Hampshire Regiment, 37; besides which there is on other 37; and two scores of 36.

BRITISH ARMY.

Match IX.—The Benares Prize (A). Open to soldiers only 800 yards :—Sergeant-Drummer Cornell, East Lancashire Regiment, 34, Rs. 50; Private Fuller Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 34, Rs. 40; Sergeant Slade, Hampshire Regiment, 33, Rs. 30; Colour-Sergeant White, Hampshire Regiment, 32, Rs. 25; Lance-Corporal Flynn Royal Irish Fusiliers, 32, Rs. 20; Corporal Knight, Seaforth Highlanders, Rs. 15; Sergeant-Drummer Thompson, Seaforth Highlanders, 32, Rs. 15; Private Sparkes, Norfolk Regiment, 32, Rs. 10; Sergeant-Major English, School of Musketry, 32, Rs. 10; Corporal Garratt, Somerset Light Infantry, 31, Rs. 10.

Match IX.—The Benares Prize (B). Open to Officers and Volunteers 800 yards :—Captain Campbell, Corps of Guides, 34, Rs. 50; Lieutenant Leslie, E. I. R. Volunteers, 34, Rs. 40; Volunteer Dale-Green, North-Western Railway Volunteers, 33, Rs. 30; Corporal Crawshaw, Oudh Volunteers, 33, Rs. 20; Captain Newell, 11th Bengal Infantry, 32, Rs. 15; Captain Wastell, 2nd P. V. R., 31, Rs. 15; Lieutenant Smith, 27th Punjab Infantry 31, Rs. 10; Sergeant-Instructor Dowdall, M. V. R., 31, Rs. 10; Corporal Baker, E. I. R. Volunteers, 31, Rs. 10; Volunteer Meakin, East Indian Railway Volunteers, 31, Rs. 5.

Match X.—The Bhownagar Prize (A). Open to soldiers only, 900 yards :—Bandsman Brannigan, Oxford Light Infantry, 34, Rs. 50; Colour-Sergeant Lockford, East Lancashire Regiment, 33, Rs. 40; Corporal Hughes, Royal West Surrey, 33, Rs. 30; Sergeant Wilcox, Royal Irish Fusiliers, 31, Rs. 25; Private Acton, 5th Dragoon Guards, 31, Rs. 20; Colour Sergeant Tosderin, Hampshire Regiment, 31, Rs. 15; Lance-Corporal Ferguson, Seaforth Highlanders, 31, Rs. 15; Sergeant Richards, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 31, Rs. 10; Private Donelly, Oxford Light Infantry, 30, Rs. 10; Sergeant Coleman, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 30, Rs. 10.

Match X.—The Bhownagar Prize (B). Open to Officers and Volunteers. 900 yards :—Sergeant Martin, North-Western Railway Volunteers, 33, Rs. 50; Captain Finch, North-Western Railway Volunteers, 32, Rs. 40; Major Sir Robert Colleton, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 32, Rs. 30; Quarter-Master Grubb, Royal West Surrey Regiment, 29, Rs. 20; Quarter-master Sergeant Millard, Bombay Baroda Volunteers, 28 Rs. 15; Bombardier Miller, Karachi Volunteers 28 Rs. 15; Captain Playfair, Hampshire Regiment, 28 Rs. 10; Lieutenant Smith, Royal West Kent, 28, Rs. 10; Corporal Dunn, E. I. Railway Volunteers, 28, Rs. 10; Sergeant-Instructor Dowdall, M. R. Volunteers, 27, Rs. 5.

NATIVE ARMY.

Match ix.—The Dacca Prize. 800 yards :—Lance-Naick Isar Singh, 29th Punjab Infantry, 32, Rs. 25; Naick Jungbir Guring, 2-5th Gurkha Rifles, 32, Rs. 20; Jemadar Husain Khan, 7th Bengal Infantry, 31, Rs. 15; Subadar Adhar Singh, 7th Bengal Infantry, 31, Rs. 10; Rifleman Mal Bar Singh, 1-4th Gurkha Rifles, 31, Rs. 10; Naick Miri Akbar, 27th Punjab Infantry, 30, Rs. 10; Jemadar Sadr Din, Guides Infantry, 30, Rs. 5; Naick Mohan Singh, 7th Bengal Infantry, 30, Rs. 5; Havildar Abdul Rahman, 28th Punjab Infantry, 30, Rs. 5; Sepoy Ahmad Khan, 33rd Punjab Infantry, 30, Rs. 5.

Match x.—The Tagore Prize. 900 yards :—Naick Mula Singh, 24th Punjab Infantry, 31, Rs. 25; Havildar Dhir Singh Thapa, 2-1st Gurka Rifles, 31, Rs. 20; Naick Shir Singh Kharki, 1-2nd Gurkha Rifles 30, Rs. 15; Havildar Alam Khan, Guides Infantry, 30, Rs 10; Havildar Durga Bir Thapa, 2-1st Gurkha Rifles, 30, Rs. 10; Sepoy Deba Din, 16th Bengal Infantry 29, Rs. 5; Jemadar Dewa Singh, 24th Punjab Infantry, 29, Rs. 5; Havildar Kishen Singh, 29th Punjab Infantry, 29, Rs. 5; Lance-Naick Mal Singh Bhora, 2-2nd Gurkhas Rifles, 28, Rs. 5.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying a the Bombay General Post Office :—

Ajodlya Dass Baboo	Hambridge, Horace	Pala, S Korasamy Peru, G
Abdool Gani	Hopwood, Miss	Pazan, H A Thos
Abdool Satar	Harrold, W	Paul, T W
Abbot, Dr W L	Hill, John G	Richmond, L S
Ahmed Mor Ali	Hopkirk, W Chas	Relfer, J
Allen, C H	Hill, M	Rogers, Miss
Bizaz, Solomon	Henton, Miss S E	Robertson, F J
Broling, O	Hodgson, P E	Rogers, A S
Bercovice, D Rosa	Hudson, H	Reynolds, Miss
Bronchil, Leip	Innes Ker A	Saldan, Sha
Brice, A C	Ismay, N Wm	Stevens, J E
Brimo, J G	Jones, R A R	Schmidt, E
Brimo, A A	Jeung, Sgt Lo	Sotto, C
Barlesley, A A	Jacobsohn, Ch	Sharp, Pte T
Burke, M. Miss	Jennings, W H	Stevenson, W K
Brozier, A H	Jogandre Nath Chandhri	Sheridan, J F, Mrs
Bulgin, R J L D L	Kaffer, H	Shawe, Lt, J D
Cooke, E J	Keith, Col J	Scott, Dr
Cables, A W	Klayman, L	Stevens, R G H B
Cards, F	Kapadia, B R	Said Wazir M D
Crawford, A F	Koepegy, A	Slepanski, S, Madam
Cadell, K J, Miss	Koufman, N	Terry, T Phillips Mrs
Clayton, Herbert	Kerry, Miss L	
Duke, A L, Mrs	Lane, E C, Mrs	Tryon, R, Mrs
DeLaisne, Edgar	Lawrie, H E	Thorn, Lce, Sergt R
DeSouza, Manoel	Leonard, Prof Y G	Thorn
D'Orzeszko, C	Lawson, Mrs H	Tuback, M M
Estang, Alphse N de l'	Leclercq, Jules	Taylor, A J
Elliot, N L	Leru, O	Thomas, L Pte
Francis, F S	Malachousky, A,	Trontbeck, Miss
Fagan, Mrs	Lyon	Teichman, S
Forbes, Major	Mackenzie, Mrs F	Vagnor, J
Fullerton, Miss Marry	Martin, H	Wood, E A Miss or Mrs
Gatte, S	Marshall, A, Miss	Ward, H T, Mrs
Gort, Androus Th	Neddick, G	Watson, J & Co
Grunaway, A	O'Neill, Arthur R	Widler, D
Graham, J H	Pack, H	Waliff, Pn
Grant, J A	Purvis, J E, Mrs	Zafer, Mrs
Grandi, Italia	Pearson, Mr	

PRINCE FRANCIS of Teck, who is going to India, says the *World*, leaves behind him in Ireland a reputation of which any young soldier might well feel proud. It would be difficult, indeed, fully to realise how sorry the Irish people are to part with him. But a horse-breeding Irishman put the matter pretty clearly the other day. On being told of Prince Francis's approaching departure, he remarked, "Be gorra, we ought to get up a petition to keep him; for faith, he is too good to lose!"

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and insensibly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores,

FEMALE EDUCATION IN BARODA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE spacious and beautiful Durbar Hall of the Laxmi Vilas Palace of his Highness Maharaja Syajirao Gaekwar presented a very picturesque appearance, on Monday last. The occasion was the distribution of prizes by her Highness Maharani Chimnabai Saheb to the pupils of the Girls' Schools and Zenana Classes in Baroda. It was quite a novel feature in Western India, particularly out of Bombay, to witness such a sight, as no member of the sterner sex was allowed to approach the precincts of the hall after half-past three o'clock, and everything was managed for the time being by the lady teachers. There were collected in the hall about one thousand and two hundred girls, and about seventy-five females of the Zenana Classes, while many of the scholars of the Female Training College and a few Zenana pupils were engaged in the work of supervision over the girls. The audience consisted of a large number of respectable ladies of the Hindu, Parsi, and Mahomedan communities. In the verandah, just close to the Durbar Hall, were exhibited samples of work done by girls, scholars of the Female Training College, and pupils of the Zenana Classes. These samples consisted of plain sewing work, fancy and embroidery work, drawings, maps, &c. The culinary art, too, was not forgotten, as there were observed a few dishes of native sweetmeats prepared by the girls of the Gujarati School No. 1 and Marathi School No. 1. A few articles made on the kindergarten principles were also exhibited there. Her Highness the Maharani Saheb arrived at about quarter-past four o'clock, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Sampatrao Gaekwar. Her Highness was received by Mrs. Sagunabai Dev, Lady Superintendent of the Marathi Zenana Class, and Mrs. Abas Ali Tayabji at the steps leading to the hall. Her Highness was then taken round the place where the samples mentioned above were kept. After having carefully seen these things, her Highness was shown the work which was actually being done by about two dozen girls. Some of these were engaged in sewing work, some in embroidery and fancy work, and some in performing various forms of kindergarten gifts. After finishing this part of the programme, her Highness took her seat in the midst of the hall on a beautiful silver sofa, when Mrs. Sagunabai Dev read, on behalf of the Director of Vernacular Instruction, the following report in Marathi :—

This auspicious day is worthy of record in the history of the Educational Department, because in Baroda this is the first Prize Exhibition intended exclusively for girls and females studying in the various schools here. That her Highness the Maharani Saheb should graciously preside for such a noble object, and that the various enlightened and respectable ladies of this city should attend and show so much interest in it, is a fact very extraordinary and greatly encouraging to the cause of female education. In order to see what unexpected progress was made in the spread of education in this State within a score of years on account of the princely beneficence and earnest zeal of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb, it would be quite sufficient to state that when twenty years ago only 6,000 pupils were receiving education in 70 schools in the Baroda territories, at present we have 1,334 schools with 37,994 pupils attending them. This Exhibition of to-day having been intended for the fair sex only, they would be specially interested to hear what progress female education has made in this State, and I, therefore, take leave to mention here a few facts and figures pertaining to it. In 1875, i.e., twenty years ago, there were in this State only two girls' schools with twenty-two girls attending them, whereas at present there are 89 girls' schools and 7,544 girls and females are receiving the benefit of education in them. The only cause of such rapid progress of female education in our State in such a short period is the munificence extended to it by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb. Moreover, in the important resolution made by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb in the year 1886 for the advancement of education, His Highness has given orders to pay special attention to female education. The foundation of the Educational Department was laid in this State in the year 1871, however during the five years following that date, not a single girls' school could be started here. Two girls' schools were first opened in the year 1875 in the city of Baroda. What progress was made thereafter in the number of schools and girls attending them, will be evident from the following statement :—

Year.	No. of girls' schools.	No. of girls.
1875	2	22
1880	8	502
1885	18	1408
1890	35	3415
1895	89	7544

In the current year, as stated above, there are 89 schools and classes for girls and females, and they can be classified as under :—

Description of Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. of Girls.
Female Training School	1	35
Marathi Girls' Schools	6	386
Gujrati Girls' Schools	61	5801
Urdu Girls' Schools	4	322
Antyaja Girls' School	1	49
Zanana Classes	8	306
Music Classes	2	109
Tanjore Dancing Class	1	6
Village Girls' Schools	4	153
Tata Girls' School (private)	1	177
	89	7544

Over and above these 7544 girls and females attending the 89 schools and classes, there were 2963 girls attending the boys' schools. Thus we have in all 10,507 girls and females taking advantage of education in this State. If we compare the percentages of girls attending the schools to the total female population of school-going age, we find that the percentage for this State is satisfactory, inasmuch as our percentage is 5·8, while those for the Bombay Presidency and Mysore are 4·0 and 3·4 respectively. It is quite necessary to have female teachers for girls' schools. To supply this want, a Female Training School on a modest scale was established in the year 1882. This School having been extended from year to year, there were 19 scholars attending it in 1890, and the number at present is 35. We have been able to supply the girls' schools of the State with 50 female teachers. Till the year 1893 all attempts at approaching the Mahomedan female education had failed, but in this year after great persuasion we were enabled to start a small Urdu girls' school for the Bohra community at Sidhpur. Compulsary education having been introduced in the Amreli Mahal in the same year, two Urdu girls' schools were opened in Amreli proper, and at the close of the last year was started an Urdu girls' school in the capital. Thus at present there are in all 4 Urdu schools with 322 girls attending them. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb evinces great concern for the education of the backward classes also. Among the several schools started for the Antyaja students, there is one Antyaja girls' school, where there are 49 girls at present. In order to enable those girls, who may have left the school on account of their age, to prosecute their studies further, and enable other grown-up women to receive education, an experiment of opening Zenana Classes was first made in 1886. In the commencement one class was started in Baroda. At present there are in all 8 such classes in different towns, and 306 women attend them. Out of these eight, two are Marathi Zenana Classes with 37 women attending them. Two ladies had set the example of opening private girls' schools at Chhani and Bakrol in the Baroda Division. These were registered as grants-in-aid schools. When the system of opening village schools was introduced, these two girls' schools were merged into village schools. Besides these, two more village girls' schools were opened in Rupal and Valam in the Kadi Division. In the Tanjore Dancing Class, girls of the dancing class learn the Tanjore dance to follow it as a profession. The Navajbai Tata Girls' School at Naosari is a private school, but has been placed under the supervision of this Department. There are 177 girls studying in it, and it is doing very satisfactory work. For imparting general education to girls, we have special standards for girls' schools, in which particular attention is paid to the position and wants of girls. The primary education of girls is completed in the seventh standard. In our State we have 21 girls in the seventh, 46 girls in the sixth, 112 girls in the fifth, and 213 girls in the fourth standard. The rest are in the lower standards. In the majority of cases the girls leave off their study at the age when they begin to understand its value, and thus very few girls are able to reach the higher standards. Special scholarships are, therefore, being awarded in some schools with the object of inducing adult girls to continue their study in higher standards, and it has undoubtedly produced good effect in the schools where they are awarded. For still higher studies, besides, his Highness the Maharaja Saheb has been pleased to endow two scholarships for girls joining the Poona High School for Native Girls. The kindergarten system of teaching has been introduced in some of the schools. The teachers of this Department as well as those of other States have been making use of the Gujarati translation of "Paradise of Childhood," published by this Department. It is evident that this sort of teaching cannot be conducted satisfactorily without teachers, who have specially studied the system. Over and above the ordinary subjects introduced in the curriculum of girls' schools, arrangements have been made to teach the girls those things which would prove specially useful to them in after life. There is not a single school which has not got a tailor or a teacher for embroidery work. In large schools the girls learn higher sort of sewing, as well as fancy and embroidery work. The subject of cookery not only forms part of the curriculum, but practical knowledge of it is imparted in some of the schools. Voice is a special gift of Providence to the fair sex, and they are naturally fond of music. Still in this country they have been kept aloof from it for some centuries. At the desire of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb, however, a beginning was made in the year 1889 to teach music on scientific principles. The number of girls in this subject was 58 at that time; the people, however, having gradually appreciated its advantages, the number at present has risen to 109. Females can show great proficiency in the art of drawing. It is, moreover, specially useful to them in embroidery work. This subject was first introduced in 1890-91, and at present it is taught in the higher standards in seven girls' schools. There was, again, one girl who had passed the Second Grade Art Examination. Hygiene is a subject particularly useful to women. This subject is taught in the capital here in the Gujarati Girls' School No. 1, Marathi Girls' School No. 1, and in the Female Training College. Sanskrit is also being taught in these three schools as an experimental measure since 1889-90. The progress of some of the girls in this subject has been found to be satisfactory. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb having desired that physical education of girls should be necessarily attended to, gymnastic apparatus specially intended for girls was ordered out from England. This is being used as present in Gujarati Girls' School No. 1. An order has also been issued for all the girls' schools in the State to teach the girls such games as are played by them. Many of the schools have been carrying out this order. There being a great want of vernacular books useful for females, arrangements were made for the publication of some such books in accordance with the desire of his Highness the Maharaja Saheb. The following are the books published by, or under the patronage of, this Department :—1. Stri Sikshana, 2. Putri Siksha, 3. Stri Bhushana, 4. Be Beheno, 5. Savita Sundari, 6. Vadhu Bodha, 7. Abalonnati Lekha Mala, 8. Stri Hita Siksha, 9. Stri Dharma Niti Sara, 10. Striyona Sara Kamo, 11. Pachina Hindu Striyonu Yasogana. In addition to these, special arrangement was made to bring out a small book, entitled "Sanskrit Bhasha Praveshika" for facilitating the study of Sanskrit by girls. There being hardly any good work on cookery in Gujarati, the vegetarian portion in the six volumes of Supa Shastra, published in Marathi by the orders of his Highness the Maharaja Saheb, was translated into Gujarati, and published in three volumes. It being found necessary to have a special School Reading Series for girls, a scheme was submitted to the Huzur, whereupon, Rs. 6000 were sanctioned for it. Contributions have accordingly been received from many of the writers for this series. As the pupils assembled in this Hall belong to the several schools of the city, it would be desirable to say a few words as regards the progress of female education in the capital of the Baroda State. The number of schools, classes, and that of girls are as follows :—

Description of schools, &c.	No. of schools, &c.	No. of pupils.
Female Training College	1	35
Marathi Girls' School	4	492
Gujarati Girls' Schools	4	483
Urdu Girls' Schools	1	109
Antyaja Girls' School	1	49
Tanjore Dancing Class	1	6
Marathi Zanana Classes	2	35
Gujarati Zanana Classes	2	34
*Marathi Music Class	1	50
*Gujarati Music Class	1	49
Total	18	1417

*The girls attending the music classes belong to the Marathi and Gujrati Girls' Schools.

Three new girls' schools were opened last year in the city, 1 Marathi, 1 Gujarati, and 1 Urdu. Within a few months the Urdu girls' school has prospered to a far greater extent than was expected; this is owing to the exertions of Bai Dinbai, Head Mistress of that school; but great credit for the same is due to Mrs. Abas Alli Taybji, who further endeavoured to collect subscriptions for giving additional prizes to the girls of this school for special encouragement.

In conclusion, I beg to express my satisfaction for the great zeal shown for female education by Mrs. Sagunabai Dev, Mrs. Kashibai Herlekar, Mrs. Rukshmanibai Chhaganlal, Bai Dinbai, and Mr. Gaurishankar, Head Master of the Female Training College.

As soon as the proceedings of the day commenced everyone was found to be all attention. When the report was finished, the girls of the Marathi, Gujarati, and Urdu schools entertained the audience with music, recitations, dialogues, games, etc., in the following order :—Music by Maratha girls, Marathi recitation, Sanskrit dialogue by Gujarati girls, Gujarati garbi by Mahomedan girls, Marathi dialogue, Urdu recitation, Native games, Marathi recitation, music by Gujarati girls, garba by Gujarati and Marathi girls, Gujarati recitation, Marathi dialogue, Gujarati garba, story-telling by Mahomedan girls, and native games. Each one of the items in the programme was very beautifully gone through one after the other. Some of these indeed require special mention. The Sanskrit dialogue was creditably gone through by the two girls, both of whom must be under eleven, and one of whom was a Parsi girl. The garba (song in chorus) by the Dakanani and Gujarati girls joined together, as well as that by Gujarati girls alone, really charmed the whole audience, while the young girls of the Urdu school did admirably well in reciting a kindergarten song and in telling stories one after the other. A place was given in the programme for the exhibition of games which are usually played by girls of different communities, and both the girls and the ladies present appeared to enjoy the sight.

It was nearly dark when the whole programme was over. Her Highness the Maharani Saheb then distributed the prizes, and expressed her satisfaction at the arrangements made and at what she saw and heard. It should be added that her Highness was pleased to send to the Director a munificent sum of Rs. 500 for distributing prizes and sweetmeats on this occasion. Khan Bahadoor and Mrs. Abas Ali Tayabji, who took great interest in the whole affair, had also collected a sum of about Rs. 75 for giving prizes to the Mahomedan girls, and Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar sent about 300 copies of the Marathi and Gujarati translation of his recent interesting lecture on "Travel" for the Marathi and Gujarati speaking pupils assembled there. Though this was the first occasion of getting up such a prize exhibition, the whole affair ended very successfully, for which great credit is due to the Departmental head, Mr. Hargovindas D. Kantevala, one of the ablest educationists in the Bombay Presidency.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade's refusal to ask for a loan of the Congress pendal, removed the small party spirit that existed in this town, and paved the way for making vigorous efforts to make the forthcoming Conference itself a great success. A large meeting of the sympathisers of the Social Conference was held, on Sunday last, in the City School Hall, Ahmednagar at 5 p.m., the hall being crowded to overflowing. Mr. Y. T. Mirikar, jahagirdar and vice-President of the District Board, who was voted to the chair, was received with great acclamations. The first proposition approving the propaganda of the Social Conference was brought forward by Mr. G. B. Modak, and seconded by Mr. A. K. Oke, the Head Master of the Local City School. Rao Saheb R. K. Joshi, Chairman of the School Board Committee, who supported the proposition, made a very stirring speech. He very ably and strongly urged the necessity of social reform, pointing out the impropriety and absurdity of asking the Government to grant political rights when they were unwilling to be liberal enough to extend their own rights to women. He thanked Mr. Tilak and his followers for presenting an impervious opposition to the Social Conference, which succeeded in dissociating it from the Congress, for he thought the Social Conference movement, instead of losing by it, would more rapidly advance. His speech made a deep impression on the audience, who cheered him repeatedly to mark their sense of appreciation. The first proposition being unanimously carried, Mr. K. V. Patwardhan, the chairman of the Standing Congress Committee, proposed that a Standing Conference Committee be appointed to supplement the work of the Social Conference. This proposition was adopted, and a Standing Committee was formed with Messrs. S. V. Wable, N. S. Chitale, and V. G. Sant as secretaries. Mr. Mohonlal Hiralal then made an appeal suggesting the necessity of raising funds for the coming Conference. A sum of about one hundred rupees was subscribed on the spot. The names of delegates were proposed, and about thirty were elected. The usual vote of thanks to the president terminated the proceedings. Among those present at the meeting were : Rao Saheb Wagle, Rao Bahadoor Gupte, Rao Saheb Bagde, Rao Saheb R. K. Joshi, Mr. B. Y. Gatne, Mr. Sankar Tatya, and other influential men.

THE news that James Stansbury, the Australian sculler, is willing to come to England to meet C. R. Harding, of Chelsea, in a match for the sculling championship of the world, should help to revive the interest in professional sculling in England. In September last Harding defeated Tom Sullivan, of New Zealand, in a match for the championship of England, over the Thames Championship course from Putney to Mortlake. This success emboldoned Harding to issue a challenge in which he stated his willingness to meet any other sculler for the championship of the world. Stansbury is the present holder of the title, which he gained by successively beating O'Connor, McLean, and Sullivan on the Paramatta river. When Harding's challenge was first issued, Stansbury seemed inclined to hold out for a match in Australia. Finding that the Englishman is not anxious to go out to the Antipodes, Stansbury offers a match for the championship of the world and stakes of 500*l.* a side over the Thames Championship course. Harding has not yet replied to his offer, but he will probably accept it.

THE PIRACY OF TELEGRAMS.

THE EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH COMPANY VS. GREGORY AND CO.

JUDGMENT ON APPEAL.

ON Saturday (November 2) in the Appeal Division, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Kay and Rigby, the appeal came on for final hearing and judgment in the case of the Exchange Telegraph Company, Limited, v. Gregory and Co., which relates to proprietary rights claimed by the plaintiff company under statutory and common law to Stock Exchange quotations furnished direct from the "House." The case is one involving serious consequences, and thereby creating considerable interest in City centres. The defendants, who are outside stock-brokers, appealed against the decision of Mr. Justice Mathew, given in June last while sitting without a jury in the Queen Bench Division. The plaintiffs, the Exchange Telegraph Company, then asked for an injunction to restrain the defendants, Gregory and Co., who are admitted to be identical with Wolff and Co., of London-wall, from infringing their copyright in a newspaper published by them containing special information collected by Mr. Herbert for them on 'Change, under special contract with both him and the Stock Exchange. They also asked for an injunction restraining the defendants from "interfering with or injuring their legitimate business" by inducing some of their subscribers to furnish special Stock Exchange information, which had been furnished them under exclusive conditions of contract, and in support of a further claim for an injunction at common law. It was urged that by the action of the defendants the plaintiff's business had been materially damaged. The defendants denied proprietary right, denied that there had been an infringement of copyright, and claimed that there should be specific proof of damage at common law. Mr. Justice Mathew decided in favour of the plaintiffs, and granted the injunction upon all the points raised, and the defendants now appealed upon general grounds of misconception of both law and fact. The hearing of the appeal lasted two days, and upon Saturday last came to a termination.

Mr. Crackenthorpe, Q.C., Mr. Cook, Q.C., and Mr. Mackaskie appeared for appellants; Mr. Bigham, Q.C., Mr. Montague Shearman, and Mr. Scrutton for the respondents.

In giving judgment, the Master of the Rolls said: sometimes it seems to me as wonderful; a mean and contemptible and dirty act has been done—I say sometimes—and then the discussion of that act comes into Court, and it is put into the hands of one of the most respectable and honorable and high-minded of counsel. To hear him slide over that mean and contemptible act, and almost persuade one that—judging from looks and his manner—it is neither one. This sometimes seems to me to be wonderful. There are a great many people in court, when this is done, who are really taken in by it. But we are—well, we are well seasoned, experienced, and dreadful creatures. We are never taken in. We see through more than mere worthless talking; "that from all the things the man has done—looking so good, looking so high-minded, and beginning as he had done, that this man had not done so much harm after all." Need I to recall it? I say that this man has been guilty of a mean and contemptible fraud. And I say that on any doubtful point of his conduct I shall draw an inference from that which he has done, because I know that when a man does a mean and contemptible thing in order to benefit himself, he is in danger of gradually doing other things necessary to make his object complete. Now, what has happened here? There is a Stock Exchange. However well the things that are done upon that Stock Exchange are discussed, they are things which are altering every minute in the day. Now, the valuable thing that is wanted to be known by the people who want to join a Stock Exchange transactions is not alone what is being done, but they want to know what things have been done at another time, and the instantaneous communication of what has been done upon that Stock Exchange is the thing of value. What is done on that Stock Exchange has been done in a place which belongs to certain people; to the Stock Exchange, and to a Committee of the Stock Exchange who have to represent it, and they have a right to deal with it as if it were a company. Now, it is valuable to the people who go there to know their market, and to know what has been done. This is a valuable thing to the Stock Exchange, and the Stock Exchange has a right to deal with that valuable thing, with that valuable information, and to deal with it with their subscribers. They then say:—"We will not take any means of seeing what has been done, not by one person, but we will take means of having collected what has been done by all." That is a valuable thing, and if the Stock Exchange did that, they not only do a very valuable thing, but they may give it to somebody else, to whom it wood also be valuable. They give it to the plaintiffs to whom it was a very valuable thing. The plaintiff had to pay for it, but at the same time the Stock Exchange said:—"We will only give this information to all subscribers and to you, and we will not give it to those who do outside the Stock Exchange what we do inside. Those who are outside the Stock Exchange do those things which we do, and they do them outside the rules of the Stock Exchange. Whether the Stock Exchange was right or not in what they did it is not for me to say. It is not our business to say why they did it; all we have to decide is whether they had the right to do it. And the right to say they would not give this valuable information to outside brokers. They said, "We won't do it." They

REFUSED TO GIVE THIS INFORMATION

to outside brokers, because they choose to refuse, and, in my opinion, they have a right to refuse. Then it comes to this—in order to carry out the agreement amongst themselves they say, "We will not give it to the outside brokers," but they further say to the subscribers, "We will give you information which no board is bound to give, but we will give it upon the condition that you use that information yourself; that you may use it in your own transactions and purchases and sales." They do not say you must not give that information to anybody else—as I understand it—they probably do not say that, but it is not material to my mind; they do say you must not sell it to anybody else. Now the defendant says he will not be taken in as a subscriber. That may be so, but he has no right to do a dishonest and contemptible thing because they are doing what they have a right to do. He knows that they have made these regulations with their subscribers; he knows that the information is a valuable thing, and that it may be very valuable to him, and he is going to use that information with those who go into his office to deal with him—a broker—people dealing through him and dealing with him. He therefore wants this information for money purposes. He knows that the people on the Stock Exchange have undertaken not to give this information, for money, away; but he persuades some other, who is not stated, and agrees with that other contemptible creature to supply the information. You do not mean to persuade me—you cannot persuade me—that he does not pay that very wretched creature. Of course he does. He induces that other person not only to commit a breach of contract, but to commit a gross breach of good faith and honour—for money. I say that is a mean act, and if there is any fact wanted in evidence to show what he has done upon one thing, or upon any other issue, you will draw an inference of fact from this. They acted together in this way, and with this knowledge of what everybody has done, so as to know what was going on upon the Stock Exchange, and to know what could be sold for value; and they have, with that intention, invaded the right of property. What has been done has been done in a surreptitious and mean way to invade those rights of property. It is said that this has not done the plaintiffs any injury. But the defendants got that property only to be used in a trade way, and if they (defendant) were prevented using it in a trade way would that do them no injury? It is sure to do them an injury, and I might imagine myself many ways in which it would do themselves an injury. It is obvious that, going on detailing this information from hour to hour, they thought persons went to their office for information, and that if they could not get it in any other way they would have to buy a newspaper from sources where by reason of delay it is much more useless. That is damage. Now, to say that you are to measure that damage; to show how much it would injure the person complaining—that is not an answer. A man who has done such a wrongful act as this man lays himself open to the tribunal, who may say, "You have damaged this man; you have damaged him by a contemptible and by a fraudulent act; and when you do these acts no man of common sense will say that you have done it for the mere pleasure of doing it. What you have done was to benefit yourself, and that must damage him." The damages are at large, and any jury must conclude that it is not necessary, therefore, to have special damages—it is not necessary to have specific damages proved, or to specify them, for that is what I mean—it is damages at large, and if a man does any damage that is sufficient to support this action when you have an infringement of the common law rights of the party. If you commit a trespass upon a man's land you cannot prove specific damage; he might be only injured to the extent of a shilling, and we all know of one great lord who has said that if he were trespassing upon a man's land, he would be almost sure to carry a shilling in his pocket, and offer that shilling to anyone who objected. But that great judge did not say that that case of trespass might not go to a jury, and that the jury might not say "No; a shilling is not enough. You should pay two and sixpence." If you hit a man on the side of the face you may not hurt him; for instance, if he is a big prizefighter, you may not hurt him. It would be to him like a stroke with a piece of paper, but, all the same, you will see you will have to pay damages if you strike him. So that in infringement of common law right

THERE MUST BE DAMAGE,

if it is done in such a way as to do damage, though that damage may not be specified. Now as to the statutory right of the newspaper, a great deal of argument has been put before us. I feel that the facts do not justify the arguments. I have no doubt that the proper inference is that this man puts on the board, for the purposes of publication, information that has appeared in that newspaper at the time he does so. Some of it did first appear in the newspaper. Admit this, then, and that seems to me to be a sufficient infringement of the statutory right. He not only does this, but he was threatening to do it in the future, and he said at the trial that he would do it in future because he had a right to do it. Therefore, it seems to me that the learned judge was right, and that he was called upon to give the injunction which he has decreed, and that the injunction—the whole of it, and every part of it—is right in form, and that the appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Justice Kay: I would divide this action for an injunction under three heads. The first is to restrain the defendant from multiplying and thereby infringing his copyright in his newspaper, and from continuing to multiply copies of such copyright information as he has published. That is the first. The second is to restrain him from obtaining information from the tapes of the plaintiffs, and the third is to restrain him from inducing any subscribers to give him special information which the plaintiffs had obtained by special arrangement. I think that these heads of the injunction were justified by the facts of the case, and I won't repeat them. The Master of the Rolls has stated them very fully, and I won't repeat them, but if I may be allowed to say so, I think he is perfectly accurate. Surely it comes to this—the Stock Exchange permits the plaintiffs, on terms, to transmit certain very valuable information, for which the plaintiffs pay. It supplies that information on conditions that it shall not be communicated under certain conditions, and the conditions in this case are that it shall not be supplied to those who are outside brokers. I won't go further, because there was a similar restriction to some other persons. But the plaintiffs were to communicate it only to their subscribers. The plaintiffs published this information in this newspaper, and what they were to do with the information was to send it to the subscribers under conditions which each subscriber distinctly understood—namely, that it was sent for their special information. Having read the conditions already forbidding sale or communication for pecuniary considerations, &c., as already set forth, his Lordship continued:—A material fact is that this defendant was at one time a subscriber to this condition, and bound by this condition. Therefore, he knew it perfectly well. The Stock Exchange agreed that he should not be supplied with the information, as he was beyond the rules of the Stock Exchange, and this information not

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Queen has commissioned the Countess Feodore Gleichen to execute a large marble bust of Francis Clark, Her Majesty's "Highland attendant," who died a few months ago, and it is to be placed in the corridor at Balmoral, where there are several memorials of the same description.

Sir Henry Irving, who has been received in New York with popular acclaim, and who was entertained at a dinner by the members of the New York Lotus [illegible]

[illegible] New York correspondent [illegible] occurred on board the [illegible] Duke and Duchess of Marlborough [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, [illegible] Duchess, who had not spoken to [illegible] divorce was granted a year [illegible] Mrs. Vanderbilt said, [illegible] Vanderbilt," but her husband [illegible] sailed away without speaking.

[illegible] Mr. Labouchère but [illegible] amusement of a series of [illegible] London shops of sixteen [illegible] picking," to an amateur way [illegible] perhaps to say. On the counter, [illegible] and to name its price. But to save [illegible] seems too absurd to use the word [illegible] connection—[illegible] themselves [illegible] and [illegible] whatever [illegible]

[illegible] the papers are speculating as to whether [illegible] will open Parliament in person. Her [illegible] one further time so for ten years. It is quite [illegible] the Queen will never again open Parliament [illegible] to walk up or down a staircase [illegible] to her taking part in that [illegible] course, a life was constructed [illegible] accommodation, and this could [illegible] Westminster.

[illegible] the sentiment is persistently [illegible] Lord Salisbury's [illegible] assembly receive dis[illegible] associated with [illegible] the dwelling [illegible] neighbours of the [illegible] It is understood [illegible] a message can [illegible] for the dis[illegible] Queen's Hall [illegible] Law in the House [illegible]

[illegible] at Monte [illegible] lady doctor, [illegible] this subscr[illegible] offered to [illegible] day being [illegible] the Mayor [illegible] accept an [illegible] gentlemen [illegible] wife to the [illegible] entitled [illegible] is being [illegible] Trinidad, [illegible] who volunteered [illegible] who [illegible] crossed the [illegible] doc[illegible] tors of Montreal [illegible] prevailed upon [illegible]

[illegible] subject of [illegible] who did not [illegible] [illegible] at his [illegible] the portrait [illegible] photographs [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] doing so. This [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] peace of [illegible] [illegible] number of [illegible] [illegible] who [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] have the effect of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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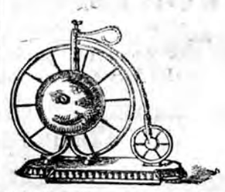

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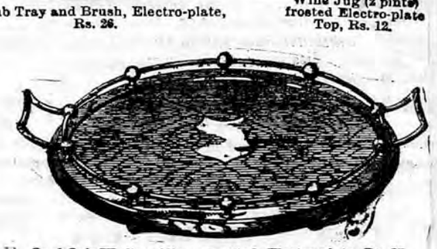

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